Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1864. NUMBER 219.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
DAILY, BI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1864.

THE NEWS.

Our Cairo dispatch refers to the loss of a steamer by a snag, just above that place. The No. 9 is from the lower Mississippi is interesting. The Marine Brigade, greatly enlarged and strengthened, is to form the patrol of the river for the protection of lessees of the Government plantations, and the security of river commerce.

The vote in the House on the Whisky bill is a record of shame for many Congressmen, from whom the public had the right to expect better things. We give the roll elsewhere and it pretty plainly indicates what gentlemen will best serve the country by coming home, and what gentlemen the country will serve with their absence from the time comes. The number of gentlemen interested that whisky should not be taxed, has evidently increased.

Our dispatches give information more in detail as to the mode of escape of the brave fellows who recently left Libby prison behind them.

In Japan the palace of the Tycoon has been destroyed, and frightfully devastating fires have raged in other portions of the kingdom.

News from China says the pirate Alabama is loth to earth, and is now in dock with two Federal cruisers watching her.

From our brave troops in the field comes, through the State Agent of the Illinois Sanitary Commission, a pressing call for fresh vegetables to relieve the threatened horrors of scurvy, which has strictly made its appearance in Bridgeport, Ala., hospitals. One word to the people of the Northwest should be enough. Pour in the supplies of potatoes, onions, turnips and cabbages. Let the troops be instantly relieved, or an enemy whose assaults are more to be dreaded than rebel shot and shell will triumph.

Gov. Stone, of Iowa, has issued a proclamation intended as a check to the growing gold fever in that State, parties most affected with the Idaho fever being those most subject to the coming draft. The gubernatorial ax cuts will be rigidly enforced, and authorities will be instructed to take the chances in the coming lottery, in which the prizes are liberally war prizes.

The great speech of Gen. Garfield in Congress on the confiscation of the property of rebels, will be found in this issue of the Tribune. It is a clear, able, and statesmanlike effort. It goes to the marrow of the question with force, effect and directness of a bayonet charge. Gen. Garfield served in the Army of the Cumberland, as the Chief of Staff of Gen. Rosecrans. He greatly distinguished himself in the battle of Chickamauga, by his cool judgment, bravery, and indomitable resolution; and he has equally distinguished himself in Congress, for the bold, radical, solid ground he takes on the great political problems of the day. The speech which we publish is his third effort in Congress, and, unquestionably, it is a splendid production. It has the ring of the genuine metal.

Our careful and well-informed correspondent, "Jack," now at Nashville, sends us an interesting report of the progress of restoring Tennessee to the Federal Union. Gov. Johnson, refined from the cares of slavery, and relieved of all her woe and misery. A preliminary election for county officers will be held on the first Saturday in March. Gov. Johnson is in Washington, consulting with the President in relation to the work of re-organization.

The number of persons in Illinois, of German birth, in 1860, according to the Federal census, was 130,661. But counting their American born children, the Germans numbered more than 250,000 souls. The Irish in this State probably exceed the Germans in number.

IS THE CURRENCY INFLATED?

We insert in our local columns a clever piece of sophistry, intended to prove that the currency is not inflated, that the rise in prices have not been raised by an increase of currency; that the present high prices of property will be maintained after the war is over; that there will be no financial crash or collapse of values, in short that every thing is all right, and that the country is on a specie foundation, and that times will continue to grow better after the rebellion is ended. We venture the opinion that this ingenious writer, if he would set himself about it, could prove by logic and quotations equally specious that the moon was a water melon. It is not a normal condition; but after he has sold out and invested his money in 5-20s, or good corporate stocks, he will be apt to change the spirit of his dreams, and he will see things more nearly as they exist.

We will refer to a few of the errors contained in the article. 1st. The bank circulation in 1860 was $207 millions, but this included the circulation of all the banks of the nation of both alleged to have been in circulation in the suppressed States. There was not in actual circulation, or employed in business transactions, one-third of that amount in the whole Union. The silver in circulation was about $20 millions, and the specie in banks and in the amount of gold used to pay duties, settle balances, and held to redeem bank issues, was not above sixty or seventy millions. There was considerable gold in the country, hoarded as we now, but not employed in business, and most was a large amount in the hands of manufacturers and others using it in jewelry, dentistry, gilding and the like. 2d. It is all a mistake to say that the bank circulation has been largely decreased since 1860. It is true of Illinois, and to a much less extent that of Wisconsin; but the value of the circulation of the Northwestern "wild cat issues" has nearly doubled. The banks of the city of Philadelphia have increased their issues 188 per cent. This is a sample of what issues here done. 4th. It is not true that gold has been entirely disused as currency. It is bought, sold and employed to pay duties on imported goods as much so as it ever was, and in California, Oregon and the whole Pacific slope it is the currency exclusively used. 5th. Before the war the circulating medium consisted—gold, silver and paper, to transact the business of the States not now in rebellion. This was not to exceed three hundred and fifty millions. The present circulation is not in excess of eight hundred millions, viz: one hundred millions of greenbacks, twenty millions fractional currency, three hundred and twenty millions heterogeneous bank issues, and fifty millions of gold. We admit that it is now more money to do the present business of the country, but deny that it requires four hundred and fifty millions extra to transact the same. The rise in prices is not equal in proportion to the gold barometer. Gold is worth $1.56, which means that a paper dollar is worth but 64 cents, or in other words that there is a redundancy of twenty per cent. of currency, gold being the only true measuring value. However, gold and all kinds of commodities and property have not risen equal to the inflation of the currency. When the war is over and peace is restored, a shrinkage in values will inevitably take place. Greenbacks will rise to a par with gold, and real estate, funds, and everything will come down to the gold standard. Nothing in the future is more certain. It is not safe to predict or describe the result of the stoppage of the war on business. When a government expenditure of millions a day is suddenly reduced to that of a million, hundreds of thousands will be thrown out of employment. Where will they find work? Not in the balloon times of 1860; when we may be going over the ocean on a visit to Europe. Who men will leap plenty of money, and not unfrequently borrow it to pay the bill. Those prosperous times are not to be always ready."

A Slaver from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tues., Feb. 16.—A gentleman recently from Charleston, S. C., informs us that on the 4th instant a vessel put into that port with a cargo of 1,000 negroes on board. The rebels are preparing to fit her out as a blockade runner with a burning capacity.

Fire at Gladstone.

GLADSTONE, Ill., Feb. 17.—The Union block, recently purchased by Mr. Hall, was burned this morning. Loss, $10,000; insured for $5,000.

Fire at Bloomington.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 17.—The Pantagraph office was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $10,000; insured for $5,000.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

Matters at the Capital Yesterday.

THE VOTE ON THE WHISKY BILL AND WHO DID IT.

A List of Names for the People.

More Arrivals of Escaped Richmond Prisoners.

INTERESTING DETAILS OF THE ESCAPADE.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW—LOWER MISSISSIPPI NEWS.

The Marine Brigade to Patrol the River.

Loss of a Steamer Snagged above Cairo.

Gov. Stone and Iowans of Idaho Proclivities.

A GUBERNATORIAL RE-EXEAT ON COLD DIGGINGS.

Great Fire in Japan—The Alabama Caged.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Feb. 17, 1864.

By the steamer Continental, Captain H. G. Carson, I have New Orleans dates to the 9th. The Continental brought up the 47th Indiana, 500 men, and 1st Indiana artillery, veteran troops, re-enlisted, and en route for their homes, on furlough.

A monster ratification meeting was held on Canal street, near the Custom House, New Orleans, to ratify the nomination of the State Convention, on Thursday the 11th. The meeting was addressed by Hon. Thomas Durant, Dr. Mott, and Reina Douglas Gleaning bandbills, headed free soil, free speech, free men, heralded the Conventies.

Six members of the 6th Missouri cavalry, named John Y. Fought, Robert Fritz, William Hendrick, Abraham Seal, John Davis and John Corry have been arrested for New Orleans, charged with the robbery of Dr. Berwick, near Franklin, on the Teche. The robbery was committed on the 20th of January. Six men came to the house and demanded something to drink. They were told there was none on the premises. They then ordered a quarter of beef to be killed. He refused, and he was then hung up to a beam by the neck until he disgorged all the money he had, about four thousand dollars in gold and greenback, and $2,600 in Confederate money.

The evidence against them is quite strong, and they will probably be convicted. A court was tried in New Orleans on the 7th affecting somewhat the responsibilities of Pilots in the Government service. Wm. B. Enderbaugh, was pilot of the St. John Warner, conveying a detachment of troops under command of an officer of the army on a foraging expedition. Mr. Enderbaugh was ordered by the officer in command, to run the steamer in Old River. He refused, alleging that his license did not allow him to run there, and that he was unacquainted with the channel and depth of water, that his license as pilot might be revoked if he attempted to run in waters not specified in that instrument. He was arrested by the officer in command of the foraging party, and the second pilot ordered to take the wheel—the latter complied with alacrity. Judge Adams held that Enderbaugh, being in the Government employ, was properly subject to the orders of the officer commanding that expedition, and it was his duty to obey regardless of consequences. He accordingly fined him one hundred dollars for insubordination.

Gen. Lee, chief of cavalry in the Department of the Gulf, reviewed the artillery and cavalry at Greenville, La., on the 7th.

Capt. Geo. Q. White, Quartermaster of the Marine Brigade, arrived with his steamer, the Fairchild, this morning direct from the fleet. His reports the brigade in good condition, and states that active service prevails, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary. Dentistry, gilding and the like. Sd. It is a mistake to say that the bank circulation has been largely decreased since 1860. It is true of Illinois, and to a much less extent that of Wisconsin; but the value of the circulation of the Northwestern "wild cat issues" has nearly doubled. The banks of the city of Philadelphia have increased their issues 188 per cent. This is a sample of what issues here done. 4th. It is not true that gold has been entirely disused as currency. It is bought, sold and employed to pay duties on imported goods as much so as it ever was, and in California, Oregon and the whole Pacific slope it is the currency exclusively used. 5th. Before the war the circulating medium consisted—gold, silver and paper, to transact the business of the States not now in rebellion. This was not to exceed three hundred and fifty millions. The present circulation is not in excess of eight hundred millions, viz: one hundred millions of greenbacks, twenty millions fractional currency, three hundred and twenty millions heterogeneous bank issues, and fifty millions of gold. We admit that it is now more money to do the present business of the country, but deny that it requires four hundred and fifty millions extra to transact the same. The rise in prices is not equal in proportion to the gold barometer. Gold is worth $1.56, which means that a paper dollar is worth but 64 cents, or in other words that there is a redundancy of twenty per cent. of currency, gold being the only true measuring value. However, gold and all kinds of commodities and property have not risen equal to the inflation of the currency. When the war is over and peace is restored, a shrinkage in values will inevitably take place. Greenbacks will rise to a par with gold, and real estate, funds, and everything will come down to the gold standard. Nothing in the future is more certain. It is not safe to predict or describe the result of the stoppage of the war on business. When a government expenditure of millions a day is suddenly reduced to that of a million, hundreds of thousands will be thrown out of employment. Where will they find work? Not in the balloon times of 1860; when we may be going over the ocean on a visit to Europe. Who men will leap plenty of money, and not unfrequently borrow it to pay the bill. Those prosperous times are not to be always ready."

A Slaver from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tues., Feb. 16.—A gentleman recently from Charleston, S. C., informs us that on the 4th instant a vessel put into that port with a cargo of 1,000 negroes on board. The rebels are preparing to fit her out as a blockade runner with a burning capacity.

Fire at Gladstone.

GLADSTONE, Ill., Feb. 17.—The Union block, recently purchased by Mr. Hall, was burned this morning. Loss, $10,000; insured for $5,000.

Fire at Bloomington.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 17.—The Pantagraph office was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $10,000; insured for $5,000.

The 40th Illinois regiment has arrived from Memphis, re-enlisted, for another three years.

CAIRO, Feb. 17.—The steamer Continents from New Orleans, arrived here this morning, with a large cargo of sugar and molasses for St. Louis.

The 1st Indiana artillery and 47th Indiana infantry, numbering 1,000 veteran volunteers, are en route for home.

The mercury stood 10 degrees above zero at 7 o'clock this morning.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb 17, 1864.

The following is a joint resolution, introduced by Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, and passed by the House without opposition:

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress are hereby given to those noble and brave men who having already gallantly endured the hardships and perils of war more than two years in support of their country's flag, present the exhibit spectacle of again voluntarily enrolling themselves in the army of the Republic, for another three years campaign, or so long as the war shall continue.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War cause these resolutions to be read to each of the veteran regiments who have re-enlisted, or shall re-enlist, both in the volunteer and regular forces of the United States.

The House elected the Speaker's table today, referring most of the bills there to appropriate committees. An effort was made to pass without reference the Senate's resolution of thanks to Gen. G. H. Thomas, his officers and men, for their conduct in the battle of Chickamauga.

Mr. Garfield moved to amend by inserting the name of Gen. Rosecrans. In support of this motion he said: they (the persons who fought the battle of Chickamauga, and relieved the hopeless rebels there until two rebel divisions were driven back and he was separated from corps of his command; that the object of the campaign was to get for future operations a foot hold beyond the Tennessee River, the crossing of which he pronounced the greatest feat of the war, and that Chickamauga was the most glorious battle of the war, the enemy, seventy-five thousand strong, having been repulsed by our forces only 62,000 strong at the start, and after the disaster to the right wing, not 28,000 strong. That two such so-called defeats would be the destruction of the rebel armies; and finally, that our success at Chattanooga, with three times the number of the enemy, was only the ripened fruits of Chickamauga. Mr. Garfield appealed to the House to do no such injustice as to pass over in silence this battle. He said that Gen. Thomas, whom he professed to honor as highly as any other man in the country, would regret the passage of the resolution in its present shape, and that he was talking Gen. Thomas when he was coming to Washington, to give him all the power to prevent Rosecrans' removal.

On motion of Mr. Fenton, the bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Cox in a speech to-day charged the Republicans with favoring and endorsing Islaccomodation or smuggling of rum.

Mr. Stevens moved to take up the bill which convulsed the House with laughter, giving with appropriate comments passages from Mr. Cox's book of travel entitled the "Buckeye Abroad," in which the author deplores the prejudice against color in the United States, and declares that the white and black are united by common bond of brotherhood.

Mr. Hooper made a vain attempt to report from the Committee on Ways and Means the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell at his discretion from time to time the surplus gold in the Treasury.

Mr. Kasson, speaking by numerous consent, explained that the present system makes the Secretary the greatest bull in market, since he is constantly withdrawing gold through the tariff and selling it, thereby, only for the payment of interest on public debt.

Mr. Cox objected to the introduction of the bill, unless he could get answers to three inquiries. What amount of gold is in the Treasury? What urgency existed for the passage of the bill? And what effect would the passage have upon the price of gold, silver, or foreign exchange?

Mr. Brooks began to reply to Kasson with the observation that the Secretary of the Treasury now had control of the paper money issue and was the greatest rag man in the world, but an objection being made to this irregular debate, the subject was dropped, and the bill not introduced.

Garret Davis consumed another day of the Senate. He was commencing an elaborate personal assault upon the Massachusetts Senators, when he was called to order, and hesitating, was called to order again, until he consented to forego the pleasure, and relieved the Senate from another days' talking.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

The buoyancy of Government stocks is regarded here as an evidence of popular confidence in the stability of the Government.

It is remembered that toward the close of the last administration Mr. Cobb found some difficulty in negotiating one year notes at very high rates of interest; and that Secretary Chase was at first obliged to pay seven and three-tenths per cent on three year bonds, while this year he has disposed of five hundred millions at 6 per cent, and now finds himself in a position to place a ten-forty loan at five per cent. Indications of his ability to do the last are so plain that the subscription will probably be completed with in a few days for nearly one hundred millions two year five per cents already paid out. An order from the Sub-Treasury in New York, for ten millions more, was received to-day. One year notes are also going rapidly.

The Printing Committee of the Senate reported back a resolution of the new Delaware Senator, authorizing the printing of ten thousand copies of McClellan's reports with an amendment fixing the number at five hundred.

A bill was introduced in the Senate to-day to donate for the support of orphan children of soldiers or sailors who die in service, to each State eighty thousand acres of public lands, and thirty thousand additional for each congressional district.

A bill was introduced in the Senate to-day, giving the widow of the late Gen. E. D. Baker a pension of fifty dollars a month.

Several more of the officers who shovelled themselves out of Libby prison, including Col. McCreary, 21st Mich.; Hendrick, 3d Tenn. cavalry, and Tilldon, 16th Me., have arrived here.

The House Committee on public expenditures will not report on the New York Custom House till a Committee has examined witnesses and reported.

It is understood that the investigations thus far show a very bad state of things and implicate officials and ex-official in high position, but not seriously. Hiram Barney's chief fault is believed to have been ignorance of what went on under his eyes.

Gen. Meredith and others are engaged with the Dutch-King case. That and two other Missouri cases which have already been heard, will be decided together, as they involve similar questions.

THIRD DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1864.

The Committee of Conference on the enrollment bill had two meetings to-day, and agreed to the Senate bill with the substance of the amendments adopted by the House in Committee of the Whole last week. The minimum commutation agreed upon is $300.

Indications are favorable in regard to the period of exemption of persons paying commutation is as follows:

The name of each person is to be retained on the roll in either class one, two, and in no case shall the payment of commutation relieve persons from liability for more than one year.

This is the form reportedly adopted by the House Military Committee, but suspended in the House by the Stevens amendment. The provision regarding the enrollment of negroes is considerably altered, as agreed upon, and reads thus:

That all able-bodied colored persons between the ages of twenty and forty-five shall be enrolled and form part of the militia force, and shall be called out to perform military duty in the several districts and places of rendezvous within the States in which they may reside, when ordered into the service of the United States by the President, in such proportion as the number of white citizens subject to military duty bears to the number of colored persons between the ages aforesaid in the several States, and shall be commanded by officers detailed from the regular or volunteer forces.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 17, 1864.

Adjutant General Fuller has received the report of Edward J. Eno, State Sanitary Agent at Nashville, Tenn. He reports that our army is now suffering for want of vegetable and sanitary supplies, to arrest that fearful disease, the scurvy.

More than one hundred men are now in hospital at Bridgeport with the scurvy. He earnestly appeals to the people of Illinois to send forward supplies.

The 34th regiment arrived at Cairo to-day, and will leave to-night for Mattoon, their place of rendezvous.

Bolton's Battery will leave Cairo to-day for Chicago.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 17, 1864.

The 21st Indiana, known as the 1st Heavy artillery, Col. Keith, and the 47th Indiana, together 1,000 *strong*, have re-enlisted, and are on the way home.

General Jeff. C. Davis and Col. Spooner and Burgess are in town.

A soldier of the 11th cavalry was shot while escaping from the guard.

A man was frozen to death last night.

Fifty-one rebel prisoners arrived last night and were sent to Camp Morton.

Fifty recruits for the 2d Iowa left for the front to-day.

The weather is cold, the thermometer standing at four degrees below zero.

The grand Union Convention next Monday will exceed anything Indiana ever saw. Ten thousand torches will form a night procession while dating called for the 22d. The ball of the Union will make speeches. The Lincoln string is out. Let everybody come. The Railroads run at half fare.

FROM COLUMBUS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 17, 1864.

A fifth one-horse copperhead Judge in Wyandot county, has decided that the soldiers' voting law is unconstitutional, and copperheads here and elsewhere are rejoicing over the decision. Yet these men stand upon the stump, last fall, that they were the originators of the measure, and were its real friends. In fact, they had the audacity to say that the law was passed by them, notwithstanding there was a large Union majority in both Houses.

What consistent demagogues!

Another new church convention is called, to be held here in June next. High Priest Olds thinks this one will be more successful than that held on the 3d instant.

The Vallandigham fund is increasing slowly. The first thousand dollars has not been subscribed.

Both Houses have passed a bill by which nearly three millions of dollars will be raised in Ohio this year for the support of soldiers' families. Two copperheads were the only members who voted against the bill.

FROM QUINCY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 17, 1864.

A grand celebration is to be held at Quincy on the 22d instant, the anniversary of the birth of Washington.

The furlough of the three regiments that rendezvous here, the 10th, 16th and 50th, will expire on the 27th. These regiments will be sent on the occasion.

The news comes by the brig Mary Capen, five days from Shanghai, and Hong Kong.

Yours very truly,

WARD, HILL & CO.

THE WAR ON THE FRONTIER.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 17.—Advices from Col. Phillips' expedition in the Indian Territory state that it reached further south the rebel Territory than was before reached, and is marching on to Texas with Kansas troops and one loyal Indian brigade.

The Indians in the Northern Territory are at Fort Washita. Colonels Standwaite and Adair are at Preston, Texas; Quantrell is at Sherman, Texas, with two strong rebel regiments are at Boggy depot.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

CAIRO, Feb. 17.—The steamer Imperial, from St. Louis for New Orleans, struck a sawing steamer Orient coming to her landing, on deck in Dogtooth Bend, twenty miles above here. She struck a snag half-past seven this morning, and went down in ten minutes. From 25 to thirty lives are supposed to be lost, including the wife of Captain Horton, Chief Clerk Thomas Otterson. The boat was laden with Government stores, including the horses, all but three of which were lost. The Imperial brought down the surviving passengers and crew.

CANADIAN TRADE MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The recent seizure of live stock by the Customs authorities at the Niagara Suspension Bridge, has caused an investigation, which shows that during the first three-quarters of 1863, the imports into Canada of live stock from the United States amounted to 1,210 horses, 5,305 horned cattle, 4,795 sheep, and 10,297 swine. Actual reports of the last quarter show a still further import of 977 horses, 604 horned cattle, 2,207 sheep, and 7,617 hogs. An explanation of the fact, in view of the recent importations long after the order was issued prohibiting the exportation of articles of which the present policy required the detention, seems to be found in the action of the Canada Legislature during the autumn of last year, in which a half millions of dollars during that six years of the existence of the treaty. There was a total increase in the trade between the countries of $179,484,680. But during the same time, the increase in the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, in exchange for that of Lake Michigan. What is the cause of that advantage? Is it the opponents of the treaty claim, that it should permit all our manufactures into Canada free of duty, or at least that the Canadians should become their chief consumers? But is this a change that can be fairly attributed? The Canadas do not pay into the Treasury an cent more than they do now. Besides, the Canadian Government never raises a revenue upon articles which it does not think equitable than to tax imports of a similar character from its own revenue in this way. Why not they? Then? Why? The truth is, the treaty was in a previous letter, has been the means of turning a large amount of Canadian trade from England to the United States. Its abrogation would certainly have the contrary effect, especially as the Canadians, to their own credit, have a retaliatory law in force, which would wholesale an immense amount of passengers and goods traffic from Portland, Boston and New York. The British Government will be very slow indeed to see the treaty abrogated by us on that account.

ARMY AFFAIRS IN AND AROUND WASHINGTON.

The Secretary of War has issued an order, which creates a concentration in and around the city of Washington, of the 7th of February, to consist of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211th, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311th, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411th, 412th, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511th, 512th, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611th, 612th, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662nd, 663rd, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th, 668th, 669th, 670th, 671st, 672nd, 673rd, 674th, 675th, 676th, 677th, 678th, 679th, 680th, 681st, 682nd, 683rd, 684th, 685th, 686th, 687th, 688th, 689th, 690th, 691st, 692nd, 693rd, 694th, 695th, 696th, 697th, 698th, 699th, 700th, 701st, 702nd, 703rd, 704th, 705th, 706th, 707th, 708th, 709th, 710th, 711th, 712th, 713th, 714th, 715th, 716th, 717th, 718th, 719th, 720th, 721st, 722nd, 723rd, 724th, 725th, 726th, 727th, 728th, 729th, 730th, 731st, 732nd, 733rd, 734th, 735th, 736th, 737th, 738th, 739th, 740th, 741st, 742nd, 743rd, 744th, 745th, 746th, 747th, 748th, 749th, 750th, 751st, 752nd, 753rd, 754th, 755th, 756th, 757th, 758th, 759th, 760th, 761st, 762nd, 763rd, 764th, 765th, 766th, 767th, 768th, 769th, 770th, 771st, 772nd, 773rd, 774th, 775th, 776th, 777th, 778th, 779th, 780th, 781st, 782nd, 783rd, 784th, 785th, 786th, 787th, 788th, 789th, 790th, 791st, 792nd, 793rd, 794th, 795th, 796th, 797th, 798th, 799th, 800th, 801st, 802nd, 803rd, 804th, 805th, 806th, 807th, 808th, 809th, 810th, 811th, 812th, 813th, 814th, 815th, 816th, 817th, 818th, 819th, 820th, 821st, 822nd, 823rd, 824th, 825th, 826th, 827th, 828th, 829th, 830th, 831st, 832nd, 833rd, 834th, 835th, 836th, 837th, 838th, 839th, 840th, 841st, 842nd, 843rd, 844th, 845th, 846th, 847th, 848th, 849th, 850th, 851st, 852nd, 853rd, 854th, 855th, 856th, 857th, 858th, 859th, 860th, 861st, 862nd, 863rd, 864th, 865th, 866th, 867th, 868th, 869th, 870th, 871st, 872nd, 873rd, 874th, 875th, 876th, 877th, 878th, 879th, 880th, 881st, 882nd, 883rd, 884th, 885th, 886th, 887th, 888th, 889th, 890th, 891st, 892nd, 893rd, 894th, 895th, 896th, 897th, 898th, 899th, 900th, 901st, 902nd, 903rd, 904th, 905th, 906th, 907th, 908th, 909th, 910th, 911th, 912th, 913th, 914th, 915th, 916th, 917th, 918th, 919th, 920th, 921st, 922nd, 923rd, 924th, 925th, 926th, 927th, 928th, 929th, 930th, 931st, 932nd, 933rd, 934th, 935th, 936th, 937th, 938th, 939th, 940th, 941st, 942nd, 943rd, 944th, 945th, 946th, 947th, 948th, 949th, 950th, 951st, 952nd, 953rd, 954th, 955th, 956th, 957th, 958th, 959th, 960th, 961st, 962nd, 963rd, 964th, 965th, 966th, 967th, 968th, 969th, 970th, 971st, 972nd, 973rd, 974th, 975th, 976th, 977th, 978th, 979th, 980th, 981st, 982nd, 983rd, 984th, 985th, 986th, 987th, 988th, 989th, 990th, 991st, 992nd, 993rd, 994th, 995th, 996th, 997th, 998th, 999th, 1000th, 1001st, 1002nd, 1003rd, 1004th, 1005th, 1006th, 1007th, 1008th, 1009th, 1010th, 1011th, 1012th, 1013th, 1014th, 1015th, 1016th, 1017th, 1018th, 1019th, 1020th, 1021st, 1022nd, 1023rd, 1024th, 1025th, 1026th, 1027th, 1028th, 1029th, 1030th, 1031st, 1032nd, 1033rd, 1034th, 1035th, 1036th, 1037th, 1038th, 1039th, 1040th, 1041st, 1042nd, 1043rd, 1044th, 1045th, 1046th, 1047th, 1048th, 1049th, 1050th, 1051st, 1052nd, 1053rd, 1054th, 1055th, 1056th, 1057th, 1058th, 1059th, 1060th, 1061st, 1062nd, 1063rd, 1064th, 1065th, 1066th, 1067th, 1068th, 1069th, 1070th, 1071st, 1072nd, 1073rd, 1074th, 1075th, 1076th, 1077th, 1078th, 1079th, 1080th, 1081st, 1082nd, 1083rd, 1084th, 1085th, 1086th, 1087th, 1088th, 1089th, 1090th, 1091st, 1092nd, 1093rd, 1094th, 1095th, 1096th, 1097th, 1098th, 1099th, 1100th, 1101st, 1102nd, 1103rd, 1104th, 1105th, 1106th, 1107th, 1108th, 1109th, 1110th, 1111th, 1112th, 1113th, 1114th, 1115th, 1116th, 1117th, 1118th, 1119th, 1120th, 1121st, 1122nd, 1123rd, 1124th, 1125th, 1126th, 1127th, 1128th, 1129th, 1130th, 1131st, 1132nd, 1133rd, 1134th, 1135th, 1136th, 1137th, 1138th, 1139th, 1140th, 1141st, 1142nd, 1143rd, 1144th, 1145th, 1146th, 1147th, 1148th, 1149th, 1150th, 1151st, 1152nd, 1153rd, 1154th, 1155th, 1156th, 1157th, 1158th, 1159th, 1160th, 1161st, 1162nd, 1163rd, 1164th, 1165th, 1166th, 1167th, 1168th, 1169th, 1170th, 1171st, 1172nd, 1173rd, 1174th, 1175th, 1176th, 1177th, 1178th, 1179th, 1180th, 1181st, 1182nd, 1183rd, 1184th, 1185th, 1186th, 1187th, 1188th, 1189th, 1190th, 1191st, 1192nd, 1193rd, 1194th, 1195th, 1196th, 1197th, 1198th, 1199th, 1200th, 1201st, 1202nd, 1203rd, 1204th, 1205th, 1206th, 1207th, 1208th, 1209th, 1210th, 1211th, 1212th, 1213th, 1214th, 1215th, 1216th, 1217th, 1218th, 1219th, 1220th, 1221st, 1222nd, 1223rd, 1224th, 1225th, 1226th, 1227th, 1228th, 1229th, 1230th, 1231st, 1232nd, 1233rd, 1234th, 1235th, 1236th, 1237th, 1238th, 1239th, 1240th, 1241st, 1242nd, 1243rd, 1244th, 1245th, 1246th, 1247th, 1248th, 1249th, 1250th, 1251st, 1252nd, 1253rd, 1254th, 1255th, 1256th, 1257th, 1258th, 1259th, 1260th, 1261st, 1262nd, 1263rd, 1264th, 1265th, 1266th, 1267th, 1268th, 1269th, 1270th, 1271st, 1272nd, 1273rd, 1274th, 1275th, 1276th, 1277th, 1278th, 1279th, 1280th, 1281st, 1282nd, 1283rd, 1284th, 1285th, 1286th, 1287th, 1288th, 1289th, 1290th, 1291st, 1292nd, 1293rd, 1294th, 1295th, 1296th, 1297th, 1298th, 1299th, 1300th, 1301st,

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1864

GENERAL ADAIR AND HIS MISSION.—The Copperheads have latterly declared themselves in thorough sympathy with the ploilings and aims of the Southern rebels. Prominent leaders of the party, at the North, they have been with them politically, and so far as they dared have eulogized the rebel Constitution and followed out its teachings. When Breckenridge avowed that the institution of slavery was an element in the contest with war, then they sympathized cordially with the misguided brethren. Political hacks inveighed against meddling with the rights of traitors, and political Bishops declared from their pulpits that the divine institution was likely to be endangered. And now, in say the air, that they have not entered these sentiments. There is only one thing left to make their course consistent, and that is to remove to the sunny South, where they may enjoy the beneficent rule of Davis and Stephens, fatten upon the toil of men and women, whose black skin and colored offspring, and worship the same God with them, may entitle them to occasional whippers.

The action of the Methodist Bishop Ames in restoring the Churches of the South to loyalty, and placing in their pulpits men who will not preach treason in the Government, has aroused the ire of the Northern Copperheads and secession sympathizers. If they had lived in earlier days, they would, without doubt, have blasphemed because Christ scourged the money-changers who were profaning their sanctuaries made within the courts of the temple. Gallio, the deputy of Achaia, would have been pronounced an Abolitionist, for when the Jews came before him, stating that Paul persuaded men to worship God contrary to the law, the sensible Gallio drove the Jews from the judgment seat. When the pulpit is degraded from its lofty mission; when the Bible is so perverted that its texts are made the supports of treason; when loyal men are driven from the sanctuary, then it is time for the Government to step in lest the Republic shall suffer detriment from the spiritual advisers. When the state and religion turn to treason there is need of immediate change, because the ministerial influence is ten-fold stronger than the sword. The majority of men in the South do little thinking for themselves. They follow blindly in the wake of political, moral and religious teachers, and of these latter classes the latter evidence the most impervious away. Supposing the pulpits of the South had denounced treason and secession in 1860 and 1861, what advance would the leaders have made? And, it is on account of the influence of the Southern pulpit having been used to encourage treason and perpetuate tyranny that we rejoice to see Bishop Ames in the field. The Methodist Episcopal Church South, Baptist Church South, or any other Church South that has a traitor in its pulpit needs purification. Loyal men should be placed in the pulpits. The church property should not be exempt from confiscation when it is used to advance the interests of traitors. Church organizations should be broken up when those organizations tend to promote treason and subvert free government. It is a curious paradox that we may send a traitor to prison, or hang him at the gallows, confiscate his property or destroy it when it stands in our way, but we must not touch that traitor when he wears a white neck tie and gown, nor confiscate that property when it is a potent element of our own destruction.

We may reduce political and military rebels to obedience, but we must leave religious treason alone. There must be loyalty in the pulpit as well as loyalty out of it, or there will be little regard for the Constitution and less for the law.

We are glad to see Bishop Ames on his religious mark. Having his loins girt about with truth, and wearing the breast-plate of righteousness, his feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace, and, above all, taking the shield of faith and the helmet of salvation, and some Greek fire of loyalty, let him go on quenching the fiery darts of ministerial traitors, and shedding the church from the clutch of treason into the pure light of freedom and religion. His is a great and noble work; a moral influence by no means secondary to the cannon and bayonet. The latter will pave the way, the former will improve it; the one will open the eyes of traitors to their monstrous delusion and duty, the other will seal that conviction, and if Copperheads don't like it, let them emigrate South and join their brethren, but let them beware of Bishop Ames. They are too contemptibly mean and traitorous even to be converted, and the Bishop will not allow any wolves in sheep's clothing to get into his fold. If, by some miracle, one of these should experience a change of heart and become loyal to his country and his God, the Bishop would undoubtedly place him appropriate position; but it will be well to take his chances with the other sinners who are bound to harden their hearts and go through the world scarred of man, and out of it accursed of God.

☞ A correspondent of the New York *Times* gives a very genial account of the employ and status of the army of Meade in Virginia. The soldiers are comfortably quartered, and pass their time very pleasantly—having an abundance of amusements, and some valuable work. Dances, foot-ball, quoits, riding and reviews occupy a part of their time, while the picket system is attended to and perfected under the most rigid discipline.

The re-enlisted veterans are beginning to return from their furloughs home, and are generally well satisfied to get back with the army; a proof that army life has a sort of fascination which causes it often to have a more perfect sway over men than any thing else.

A great many females, the mothers, wives and sisters of the officers and soldiers are allowed to be with them during the winter term.

Dentists continue to arrive from Lee's army every day; about four being the average coming to a Division, and which guards a line of about ten miles. Many of them are Northern men forced into the army. They are in utter ignorance as to what will be done with them by the United States Government when they arrive; but the impression in Lee's army is, that they will be hardly treated. No copies of the Amnesty Proclamation have been circulated in that direction. Those who come, therefore, do so from the sole pressure of their disgust and discouragement where they are, and their declaration is that if Lee's army knew of the Amnesty, half of it would desert. In many regiments there is little discipline, and much alarm exists among the officers on account of the spirit of dissatisfaction in the army. A whole brigade of North Carolinians tried lately to cause over, but were coerced by troops from South Carolina, and had a fight with them over the matter. The troops from Louisiana are so badly disaffected as the North Carolinians.

Great destitution exists among the heathen families of Culpepper county within our lines—the men being fired of conscription; and our officers bleed freely to feed them.

OBITUARY.—We regret to learn of the death of Arthur S. Denny, which occurred in London, England, on the 30th of January. Mr. Denny was a native of Worcester, Mass., and a graduate of Brown University, of the class of '54. He was a young man of great worldly and literary energy, and first went to Europe for the purpose of introducing the Calliope, in the manufactory of which he was interested. Latterly he had invented a fog signal, for the introduction of which on the English coast the prospects were very favorable, when death overtook him. He was a native of fine attainments, of unspotted reputation, a firm friend and Christian gentleman.

POLITICAL.

—On the second Tuesday in March the legal voters of New York will meet in their several election districts to vote for or against the proposed Constitutional Amendment authorizing the Legislature to pass such a law or laws as may be necessary to secure the Right of Suffrage to the citizens of that State as may be absent in the Military Service of their country at any election held thereafter.

—The split still continues between the different wings of the Free State party in New Orleans. It amounts virtually to a contest between the friends of Messrs. Hahn and Flanders, as to which party shall have the honor of inducting their candidate into the Gubernatorial chair. Fifty-one out of the eighty-seven delegates, who met in State Convention on the 1st, were friends of Mr. Hahn. The other thirty-six endorsed Mr. Flanders.

The Committee unable to carry their point in the latter recorded from the Convention and at a subsequent meeting declared that the nomination of both Messrs. Hahn and Flanders upon nearly the same platform of principles. The question is one of men, and not of measures. An opinion is entertained that the friends of Mr. Flanders will call a Convention of the friends of Freedom to nominate a candidate to be held in Louisville on the 22d inst. An invitation is extended to friends in all the States of Secession residing in the three States, and delegates have been appointed from Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware. The strong probability is that this Convention will be attended by the best and ablest Unionists of the South. The following gentlemen compose the Executive Committee, who will meet in Louisville, Feb. 21st:

James Speed, Ky. | Stanley Hawks, do.
George Fletcher Bell, do. | John F. Cooper, do.
Henry M. Watkins, do. | H. C. Gaulbert, do.
Charles Smith, do. | W. F. Pendleton, do.
Wm. Hall, do. | Robert Mallory, do.
Hon. W. Holcombe, do. | J. H. Tunnell, Tenn.
A. W. Campbell, West Va. | C. D. Hascall, Mo.

The object, as set forth in the call, is as follows:

For the promotion of a more cordial understanding among Southern Unionists, and for reconciling fraternal opinions; for the more effective distribution of loyal State organizations to secure their full and free development; and for such mutual interchange of opinion and experiences as may secure the advantage of the past year in the progress of the present.

THE GERMANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Baltimore *Sunday* publishes the following statistical table showing the per centage of the natives of Germany in every State of the Union according to the census of 1860:

Wisconsin	19.37	Oregon	2.26
Minnesota	16.87	California	1.90
Illinois	12.73	Connecticut	1.85
Missouri	12.72	Delaware	1.75
Ohio	12.22	Nevada	1.65
Kansas	9.87	Pennsylvania	1.60
New York	6.81	South Carolina	0.78
Indiana	6.77	Virginia	0.67
Iowa	6.61	Florida	0.64
Michigan	5.90	Alabama	0.57
New Jersey	5.60	Arkansas	0.47
Maryland	4.67	Texas	0.46
Kentucky	3.69	Tennessee	0.41
Louisiana	3.60	North Carolina	0.41
Mississippi	3.58	Vermont	0.37
Kentucky	3.09	Maine	0.35

The total foreign-born population of the Union was 4,136,175, or 13.35 per cent. of the aggregate population. The English formed 1.57 per cent., the Irish 3.13, the Germans 3.14. The number of the natives of Germany was 1,301,136. The correspondent who furnishes this table estimates the number of Germans (friends or their children born in this country) at four millions.

☞ For several months past a man named John Shiffy, professing to be a disciple of Mormanism, has been holding meetings in Canada, for the purpose of converting people to his faith. During one of these meetings at Chatham, the audience made an assault upon the Mormon with sticks, stones and clubs, and finally kicked him down stairs, which ended his doctrines of Mormanism in that vicinity.

☞ The causes imported for the Government six years ago, and since kept near the Tejon reservation on the plains, have increased from fifteen to thirty-seven. They are now removed to Benicia, Cal. They can easily travel fifty miles a day, but they are not allowed to do more than thirty. One of them has carried four bales of wool or cotton.

FROM NASHVILLE.

The Progress of Restoration—Slavery must be Abolished by Law—Johnson's Oath—The March Elections—Brig. Gen. Spyker—Contrabands—Brig. Gen. Sheridan—Assaulted at Louisville—A Brilliant Affair at Bolivar.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

NASHVILLE, Feb. 11.

The work of reorganization, or more strictly speaking, of restoring to the State of Tennessee a full government, is not progressing as rapidly as in Arkansas, and perhaps Louisiana. Present appearances indicate that the result will not be attained for some months. The reason of this delay is not because there are not loyal men in the State, together with hundreds ready and willing to subscribe to the oath prescribed by the President, to make up at once the tenth part of the voters of 1860. No one at all conversant with affairs in the State, questions the existence to-day or at any day since the proclamation, of at least 16,000; such as their document makes loyal citizens; but men who have been loyal during all the excitement of the first stages of the rebellion, remained steadfast friends of the Union through the darkest days of war, always faithful at the risk of life and with the loss of property—such men as Johnson and Maynard and Brownlow—insist that as slavery was the cause of secession, and hence the real cause of the immense loss of life and property which the State has suffered, the first step towards restoration to her former status as a State and to the privileges of that position by proper amendments of the old constitution.

In accordance with these views the Military Governor has ordered an election to be held on the first Saturday in March. At that election the assessment of taxes will be made, but no State or county officers. Immediately after the result of this election shall be known, if it appears from it that the requisite number of voters are loyal, a State Convention will be called by Governor Johnson for the purpose of amending the constitution. It is confidently believed that this instrument will provide for the return of Tennessee to the Union by the next national anniversary, a free State—with every vestige of African slavery removed from her soil, every trace of its constitutional legalization expunged from her organic law. Such is the policy of Governor Johnson, whose loyalty needs no proof—such are its objects. With them the sympathies of the good and loyal all over the land may be confidently said.

Swearing out of Gov. Johnson's plan of operations is another question, which will be of necessary importance as its determination either one way or the other can not change the general policy which I have indicated.

The President in his Proclamation prescribed an oath, with the promise that those taking it should receive amnesty—he restored to them all of citizenship of which they had forfeited by acts of treason. Governor Johnson in his Proclamation ordering the March election, prescribed a test oath, somewhat stronger than that of the President as a condition upon which persons heretofore disloyal should be permitted to vote. I give you both oaths that your readers may see the difference between them:

[The President's Oath of Amnesty.]	*[The Oath Prescribed by Gov. Johnson.]*
I, ——, do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, unless repealed or modified or held void by the Supreme Court, and all decisions of the Supreme Court made during the same time, touching the questions involved in said acts and proclamations of the President made during the same time, so help me God.	I, ——, do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and defend it against the assaults of all its enemies; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, and support all acts of Congress of the United States, passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, unless modified or repealed, or held void by the Supreme Court, and all decisions of the Supreme Court made in pursuance thereof; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to the emancipation of slaves, so help me God.

By a comparison of the oaths it will be seen that Gov. Johnson affirms "an *ardent desire* for the suppression of the present insurrection"—and that the Constitution of the United States, and all laws and proclamations made in pursuance thereof, may be speedily and permanently enforced. By taking the President's oath, a party swears to abide "all laws and faithfully support," all acts of Congress and proclamations in relation to slaves until they be repealed by the judicial fiat of Congress or the Supreme Court. The person who subscribes to Gov. Johnson's oath, states that he feels the speedy and general enforcement of the same proclamations and laws, made in pursuance of the Constitution, to be "essential to the restoration of peace and to the permanent welfare of the State"—and that to the accomplishment of these results he will faithfully support the Constitution, and that in the President's oath, so long and so far as not modified or held void by the Supreme Court," are in effect the same. The difference then is this, that in the former the party swears to a desire that the acts of Congress be enforced, and in effect that no desire that they be not repealed. Precisely there is where Gov. Johnson's oath will prevent the foul of profligate. A man may subscribe to the amnesty oath and still busy himself with the machinations of treason, if the feel disposed, so everything in his power to procure the repeal of the acts of Congress, yet all of his efforts will be legal. But the oath of Tennessee from the cause of slavery. If he takes the oath prescribed by Gov. Johnson, he stands confessedly open to the charge of perjury if he proceeds in such a course.

The prodigals, as repentant rebels are called, take the ground that having taken the oath prescribed by the President, they have Governor's proclamation to strike the rights of loyal men among them to vote at the March election and striking for office. They are now preparing to take the votes Hon. Edwin H. Ewing, who has recently made a speech, in which he declared that the position that the oath prescribed by Gov. Johnson was unauthorized and nothing to be engaged in the rebellion had constituted themselves into a State Government, and that under the State constitution courts organized until the meeting of convention to effect a change in the constitution.

Some prominent citizens of Clarksville have issued an address warning their fellow citizens to vote at the March election, and containing the following significant passage:

> Many of your neighbors have left—the Federal military authorities have ordered them to leave their homes and go South, and they have gone. Why? Because they refused to take the oath prescribed by the President, and which you have taken. Why did they refuse? Because they would not swear to support the Emancipation Proclamation, and all laws and proclamations made in pursuance thereof. They would not swear to support the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, as the President's oath requires them to do. They would not swear to support the Constitution of the United States, as Governor Johnson's oath requires you to do. So they went.

Gen. Spyker has gone to Washington in connection with the President to mature the plans of operations in this department. He is expected in Louisville, Feb. 21st:

The object, as set forth in the call, is as follows:

> For the promotion of a more cordial understanding among Southern Unionists, and for reconciling fraternal opinions; for the more effective distribution of loyal State organizations to secure their full and free development; and for such mutual interchange of opinion and experiences as may secure the advantage of the past year in the progress of the present.

THE GERMANS IN THE UNITED STATES.—

The Baltimore *Sunday* publishes the following statistical table showing the per centage of the natives of Germany in every State of the Union according to the census of 1860:

Wisconsin	19.37	Oregon	2.26
Minnesota	16.87	California	1.90
Illinois	12.73	Connecticut	1.85
Missouri	12.72	Delaware	1.75
Ohio	12.22	Nevada	1.65
Kansas	9.87	Pennsylvania	1.60
New York	6.81	South Carolina	0.78
Indiana	6.77	Virginia	0.67
Iowa	6.61	Florida	0.64
Michigan	5.90	Alabama	0.57
New Jersey	5.60	Arkansas	0.47
Maryland	4.67	Texas	0.46
Kentucky	3.69	Tennessee	0.41
Louisiana	3.60	North Carolina	0.41
Mississippi	3.58	Vermont	0.37
Kentucky	3.09	Maine	0.35

The total foreign-born population of the Union was 4,136,175, or 13.35 per cent. of the aggregate population. The English formed 1.57 per cent., the Irish 3.13, the Germans 3.14. The number of the natives of Germany was 1,301,136. The correspondent who furnishes this table estimates the number of Germans (friends or their children born in this country) at four millions.

☞ For several months past a man named John Shiffy, professing to be a disciple of Mormanism, has been holding meetings in Canada, for the purpose of converting people to his faith. During one of these meetings at Chatham, the audience made an assault upon the Mormon with sticks, stones and clubs, and finally kicked him down stairs, which ended his doctrines of Mormanism in that vicinity.

☞ The causes imported for the Government six years ago, and since kept near the Tejon reservation on the plains, have increased from fifteen to thirty-seven. They are now removed to Benicia, Cal. They can easily travel fifty miles a day, but they are not allowed to do more than thirty. One of them has carried four bales of wool or cotton.

FROM NASHVILLE.

The Progress of Restoration—Slavery must be Abolished by Law—Johnson's Oath—The March Elections—Brig. Gen. Spyker—Contrabands—Brig. Gen. Sheridan—Assaulted at Louisville—A Brilliant Affair at Bolivar.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

NASHVILLE, Feb. 11.

The work of reorganization, or more strictly speaking, of restoring to the State of Tennessee a full government, is not progressing as rapidly as in Arkansas, and perhaps Louisiana. Present appearances indicate that the result will not be attained for some months. The reason of this delay is not because there are not loyal men in the State, together with hundreds ready and willing to subscribe to the oath prescribed by the President, to make up at once the tenth part of the voters of 1860. No one at all conversant with affairs in the State, questions the existence to-day or at any day since the proclamation, of at least 16,000; such as their document makes loyal citizens; but men who have been loyal during all the excitement of the first stages of the rebellion, remained steadfast friends of the Union through the darkest days of war, always faithful at the risk of life and with the loss of property—such men as Johnson and Maynard and Brownlow—insist that as slavery was the cause of secession, and hence the real cause of the immense loss of life and property which the State has suffered, the first step towards restoration to her former status as a State and to the privileges of that position by proper amendments of the old constitution.

In accordance with these views the Military Governor has ordered an election to be held on the first Saturday in March. At that election the assessment of taxes will be made, but no State or county officers. Immediately after the result of this election shall be known, if it appears from it that the requisite number of voters are loyal, a State Convention will be called by Governor Johnson for the purpose of amending the constitution. It is confidently believed that this instrument will provide for the return of Tennessee to the Union by the next national anniversary, a free State—with every vestige of African slavery removed from her soil, every trace of its constitutional legalization expunged from her organic law. Such is the policy of Governor Johnson, whose loyalty needs no proof—such are its objects. With them the sympathies of the good and loyal all over the land may be confidently said.

Swearing out of Gov. Johnson's plan of operations is another question, which will be of necessary importance as its determination either one way or the other can not change the general policy which I have indicated.

The President in his Proclamation prescribed an oath, with the promise that those taking it should receive amnesty—he restored to them all of citizenship of which they had forfeited by acts of treason. Governor Johnson in his Proclamation ordering the March election, prescribed a test oath, somewhat stronger than that of the President as a condition upon which persons heretofore disloyal should be permitted to vote. I give you both oaths that your readers may see the difference between them:

[The President's Oath of Amnesty.]	*[The Oath Prescribed by Gov. Johnson.]*
I, ——, do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, unless repealed or modified or held void by the Supreme Court, and all decisions of the Supreme Court made during the same time, touching the questions involved in said acts and proclamations of the President made during the same time, so help me God.	I, ——, do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and defend it against the assaults of all its enemies; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, and support all acts of Congress of the United States, passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, unless modified or repealed, or held void by the Supreme Court, and all decisions of the Supreme Court made in pursuance thereof; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to the emancipation of slaves, so help me God.

By a comparison of the oaths it will be seen that Gov. Johnson affirms "an *ardent desire* for the suppression of the present insurrection"—and that the Constitution of the United States, and all laws and proclamations made in pursuance thereof, may be speedily and permanently enforced. By taking the President's oath, a party swears to abide "all laws and faithfully support," all acts of Congress and proclamations in relation to slaves until they be repealed by judicial fiat by Congress or the Supreme Court. The person who subscribes to Gov. Johnson's oath, states that he feels the speedy and general enforcement of the same proclamations and laws, made in pursuance of the Constitution, to be essential to the restoration of peace and to the permanent welfare of the State"—and that to the accomplishment of these results he will faithfully support the Constitution, and that in the President's oath, so long and so far as not modified or held void by the Supreme Court," are in effect the same. The difference then is this, that in the former the party swears to a desire that the acts of Congress be enforced, and in effect that no desire that they be not repealed. Precisely there is where Gov. Johnson's oath will prevent the foul of profligate. A man may subscribe to the amnesty oath and still busy himself with the machinations of treason, if the feel disposed, so everything in his power to procure the repeal of the acts of Congress, yet all of his efforts will be legal. But the oath of Tennessee from the cause of slavery. If he takes the oath prescribed by Gov. Johnson, he stands confessedly open to the charge of perjury if he proceeds in such a course.

The prodigals, as repentant rebels are called, take the ground that having taken the oath prescribed by the President, they have Governor's proclamation to strike the rights of loyal men among them to vote at the March election and striking for office. They are now preparing to take the votes Hon. Edwin H. Ewing, who has recently made a speech, in which he declared that the position that the oath prescribed by Gov. Johnson was unauthorized and nothing to be engaged in the rebellion had constituted themselves into a State Government, and that under the State constitution courts organized until the meeting of convention to effect a change in the constitution.

Some prominent citizens of Clarksville have issued an address warning their fellow citizens to vote at the March election, and containing the following significant passage:

> Many of your neighbors have left—the Federal military authorities have ordered them to leave their homes and go South, and they have gone. Why? Because they refused to take the oath prescribed by the President, and which you have taken. Why did they refuse? Because they would not swear to support the Emancipation Proclamation, and all laws and proclamations made in pursuance thereof. They would not swear to support the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, as the President's oath requires them to do. They would not swear to support the Constitution of the United States, as Governor Johnson's oath requires you to do. So they went.

Gen. Spyker has gone to Washington in connection with the President to mature the plans of operations in this department. He is expected in Louisville, Feb. 21st:

Gen. Sheridan is expected here soon. He will command the cavalry in this department. Gen. Rousseau is now in command of the cavalry, but he is ordered to the front, and will take command of a division of infantry. Gen. Sheridan is a native of Somerset county, Ohio, and is about thirty-three years of age. He graduated at West Point in the class of 1853, and served in the Pacific Territories until the commencement of the present rebellion. He has won his rank by hard fighting, and is a thorough soldier.

Gen. Johnson has issued an order that all persons who shall have taken the oath of allegiance, and who shall hereafter be found guilty of theft, shall be punished to the full extent of the law.

Gen. Sheridan was assaulted in the streets of Louisville, Ky., on Saturday night last, by a party of rebel sympathizers, and for his defense is under the State constitution courts organized until the meeting of convention to effect a change in the constitution.

Some prominent citizens of Clarksville have issued an address warning their fellow citizens to vote at the March election, and containing the following significant passage:

> Many of your neighbors have left—the Federal military authorities have ordered them to leave their homes and go South, and they have gone. Why? Because they refused to take the oath prescribed by the President, and which you have taken. Why did they refuse? Because they would not swear to support the Emancipation Proclamation, and all laws and proclamations made in pursuance thereof. They would not swear to support the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, as the President's oath requires them to do. They would not swear to support the Constitution of the United States, as Governor Johnson's oath requires you to do. So they went.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?

DO NOT SUFFER your cough to run on until your lungs become affected, but check it at once with Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which has been in use for many years, and has established a reputation for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, and Chest. Prepared only by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston, and sold by all Druggists.

HAVE YOU DYSPEPSIA?

THEN USE WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. It will cure you. Prepared only by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston, and sold by all Druggists.

HAVE YOU BRONCHITIS?

THEN USE WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. It will relieve you. Prepared only by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston, and sold by all Druggists.

HAVE YOU CONSUMPTION?

THEN USE WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. It will cure you. Prepared only by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston, and sold by all Druggists.

Doctor Thomson,

Consulting Surgeon to De Nova Hospital, Rue de Santa, Lisbon, Portugal, and formerly to the Royal Hospital, Dublin, Ireland, and to the Hospitals in every part of the World, is in attendance at his Office, No. 2 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass., to the treatment of Consumption, Blood Diseases, Scrofula, Ulcers, Tumors, Cancers, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Female Complaints, Piles, Fistula, Diseases of the Rectum, Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Skin, Nerves, Blood, Bones, Joints, Muscles, Limbs, Spine, Brain, Sexual Organs, Impotency, Sterility, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Hydrocele, Varicocele, Abscesses, Deformities, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Hernia, Hemorrhoids, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Bruises, Fractures, Dislocations, Deafness, Blindness, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Piles, Fistula

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1862.

THE CITY.

HIGH RENTS.

Inducements and Depression—A Treasury Pressure against Rent Trusts.

POSTAL MATTERS.

Communication from the Department on Reducing Rates of Foreign Postage.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

Inflation of the Currency—High Prices—Will There be a Crash when Peace is Restored?

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT CONVICTION IN THE CRIMINAL COURT!

A Disgraceful Exposure of Rascality.

Record of Crime in all the Courts.

HIGH NATIONAL FAIR.

Action of the Board and Rise Makers—Reply of the Committee.

LOCAL MATTERS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WANTED—The advertiser, having a Stock of Goods, would like to Trade for Real Estate.

FOR SALE—30,000 acres of well Timbered Land, in Clay County, Illinois, 15 miles from Terre Haute, Indiana, on the Cincinnati, Peoria & Chicago Railroad. Title perfect. Apply to C. C. Hamilton, Terre Haute, Ind.

WANTED—Two furnished rooms for Gentleman and wife, with Breakfast and Tea, in a private family, where there are no children. Address, stating terms, &c., Box 5,777 Post-office.

WANTED—A two-story Two Tenement House, with 6 rooms each, on the North Side. Address, stating price, &c., Box 5,777 Post-office.

WANTED—To rent by a private family, a Furnished Room, with Breakfast and Tea, in a private family, where there are no children. Address, stating terms, &c., Box 5,777 Post-office.

WANTED—By a steady young man, a Boarding Place in a private family, where there are no children. Address, stating terms, &c., Box 5,777 Post-office.

WANTED—Efficient agents in every County in the State, to sell Rights of the Patent Self-Sealing Fruit Can. Address, with stamp, Box 5,777 Post-office.

WANTED—To rent, from 1st of March, a Dwelling House, with 6 or 7 rooms, on the North Side. Address, stating price, &c., Box 5,777 Post-office.

WANTED—To purchase a first-class Second-hand Piano. Address, stating price, &c., Box 5,777 Post-office.

WANTED—From $1,000 to $2,000 on Real Estate security, for which 10 per cent interest will be paid. Address Box 5,777 Post-office.

WANTED—Lumbermen, Axmen, Choppers, Teamsters, Sawyers, Millwrights, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Laborers, &c., &c., to go to Wisconsin. Apply at 10 Clark-st.

WANTED—A Salesman in the Dry Goods line. Apply at 10 Clark-st.

WANTED—A situation as Foreman in a Cooper Shop, by a man who understands his business. Address Box 5,777 Post-office.

WANTED—A Gardener. Apply at 10 Clark-st.

WANTED—Chicken Pullers. Apply at 10 Clark-st.

WANTED—A good Hostler. Apply at 10 Clark-st.

WANTED—A Boy to attend Bar. Apply at 10 Clark-st.

WANTED—A Baker who can make Pies. Apply at 10 Clark-st.

WANTED—And no humbug. A Boy to learn the Printing Business. Apply at 10 Clark-st.

WANTED—If those lines should meet the eye of a Lady who has a Sewing Machine for sale, she will hear of a purchaser by addressing Box 5,777 Post-office.

WANTED—A situation as Foreman in a Cooper Shop, by a man who understands his business. Address Box 5,777 Post-office.

WANTED—A Gardener. Apply at 10 Clark-st.

WANTED—An experienced Girl to do Housework. Apply at 10 Clark-st.

WANTED—Men in every town to sell Rights of the Patent Self-Sealing Fruit Can. Address, with stamp, Box 5,777 Post-office.

WANTED—To sell, Eight Hundred Cords of Wood. Apply at 10 Clark-st.

WANTED—By a practical and experienced Miller, a situation in a Steam Mill. Address Box 5,777 Post-office.

WANTED—By a practical and experienced Miller, a situation in a Steam Mill. Address Box 5,777 Post-office.

WANTED—Wood Choppers. Apply at 10 Clark-st.

WANTED—A situation as Foreman in a Cooper Shop, by a man who understands his business. Address Box 5,777 Post-office.

WANTED—To hire between this and the 1st of March, a Dwelling House, with 6 or 7 rooms, on the North Side. Address, stating price, &c., Box 5,777 Post-office.

WANTED—A situation as Foreman in a Cooper Shop, by a man who understands his business. Address Box 5,777 Post-office.

WANTED—Boarders in a private family, where there are no children. Address, stating terms, &c., Box 5,777 Post-office.

WANTED—Two Salesmen (Germans preferred). Apply at 10 Clark-st.

WANTED—Two or three active men to sell Rights of the Patent Self-Sealing Fruit Can. Address, with stamp, Box 5,777 Post-office.

WANTED—Two Coopers.

Chicago Weekly Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1864. NUMBER 41.

THE OPENING CAMPAIGN.

We begin to hear again rumors of active work during the long season of inaction consequent upon the winter, and the necessities of farther advance on either side, is drawing to a close. Of any day may bring us accounts of battles, and battles, which will affect the whole country, as in days gone by. The season is accustomed to move early. The Convention in February. He has not yet announced a preliminary canvass of Chattanooga, and is without a doubt a condition to be "moving on their works." We have been hearing for some time of Sherman's movement toward Meridian, in Mississippi as we say of any movement of the kind at other times. The accounts make his command to consist of some of them, forgetful of the many upon revelations of numbers, prove the sum of them at 70,000 men. Other guess work, or it is unreliable. Newspaper writers know enough to keep this in the shade, if correspondents do not. It is useless, nevertheless, that the movement is a strong one, for there is work for it to do, whatever direction when it has reached Meridian. Some designs upon Mobile, or Montgomery both. It is meant, without doubt, by the State of Mississippi; since, if Federal force at Meridian, and the and Chattanooga Railroad in our hands, the rebels are done for in that section. The success of this force, the is shut up to Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia.

Grant contemplates without doubt. Longstreet threatens him from and Johnston from the South. have been points of great solicitude to Confederacy all the winter; and they have been able to do to make their position secure, they have done it. And we may expect to find these vast strength of numbers at each This conscription has been pressed almost, notwithstanding the frantic through the South which their papers have given to all of which it has have proved its activity and merit.

But while they have been at work, Generals have been at work Tennessee is not yielded to them, only will not be. Nobody knows what Burnside is doing, but he is probably strong in that quarter, and if he expects to get Gen. Grant out of and himself with plenty of work look. Our fears are that he may get more so strong as to delay our army and some of them, forgetful of the whole country, as in days gone by. Indeed; although, unless the rebels other than they commonly do, they their defeats like those of Lookout Ridge. Our boys at Chattanooga work in a day than the rebels do in a week.

And then, that while Sherman is going up with briars at Meridian, and there and thence, Gen. Thomas having been opportunities for activity from Dalton toward Atlanta; and Gen. Banks, who, if he could will not be hampered Longstreet in East Tennessee.

Let us hope that Grant and will not be back from doing what they may at Washington. Gen. Grant's Department. It is said the Potomac army has already to move. Its commander, however, is very good at the business. We hope it will commence looking straight into Richmond. Its ought to have something to do with the rest of them. Refugees say that they have routed Jeff. Davis and Gen. Lee from the Old Dominion, last fall, and we hope this time they will "stay on." We believe in the cry of "On to Richmond!" Richmond is worth much to us, but it is worth much to the rebels. As long as they have a seeming and color of it, they have something to fight for. The possession of Richmond gives them the use of the Tredegar Works, last important to them now, when formerly, but still useful to the rebel host, Virginia is lost.

Let us hope that Grant will not only Richmond, but that Gen. Butler, Dix, will come along up from Norfolk, by way of the Peninsula, and strike terror in that section both. It is meant, without doubt, that Gen. Grant will strike terror in that section by Lynchburg. But it lightens all around. We shall hope to see the back of the rebellion to shake, and to feel good with terror, till it come to a matter, son of the morning, to

The question of the country is to see the end from the start, with this can be will succeed we must not be content. But that it will not find that we can be taken for granted. We hear that "last ditch" of which we heard so much. That they are more, and that it may be will have to be anticipated and provided for. The effort will be only to prolong the struggle, unless in the all its windings when to prolong it may be but has any distinctness. By and by there is a faint hope that something will be conceived of, which will open a door for the ill-fated, to strike *hard* and *conclusively*, to strike *hard* and *conclusively*, at the soonest moment, to destroy hope, and then knock the powder out of the concern.

Let us get the thing into so small that we can work faster than progress is when the rebels had the upper hand all the country to the Gulf, and near its vitals. Let us attack what best remains of the Confederation and all the coast to the Atlantic Sea! On to Atlanta then! and Mobile! On to Richmond through the whole gizzard of the

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

We publish a circular signed by a few of the citizens of New York, as one of the candidates, whose name will meet with favor in the eyes of the people. It is rather that Mr. Lincoln shall meet at appointed time in the Spring, and by the Republican Convention, and all the country to the Union, and by forming Longstreet in East Tennessee.

Let us hope that Grant and will not be back from doing what they may at Washington. Gen. Grant's Department. It is said the Potomac army has already to move. Its commander, however, is very good at the business. We hope it will commence looking straight into Richmond. Its ought to have something to do with the rest of them. Refugees say that they have routed Jeff. Davis and Gen. Lee from the Old Dominion, last fall, and we hope this time they will "stay on." We believe in the cry of "On to Richmond!" Richmond is worth much to us, but it is worth much to the rebels. As long as they have a seeming and color of it, they have something to fight for. The possession of Richmond gives them the use of the Tredegar Works, last important to them now, when formerly, but still useful to the rebel host, Virginia is lost.

Let us hope that Grant will not only Richmond, but that Gen. Butler, Dix, will come along up from Norfolk, by way of the Peninsula, and strike terror in that section both. It is meant, without doubt, that Gen. Grant will strike terror in that section by Lynchburg. But it lightens all around. We shall hope to see the back of the rebellion to shake, and to feel good with terror, till it come to a matter, son of the morning, to

The question of the country is to see the end from the start, with this can be will succeed we must not be content. But that it will not find that we can be taken for granted. We hear that "last ditch" of which we heard so much. That they are more, and that it may be will have to be anticipated and provided for. The effort will be only to prolong the struggle, unless in the all its windings when to prolong it may be but has any distinctness. By and by there is a faint hope that something will be conceived of, which will open a door for the ill-fated, to strike *hard* and *conclusively*, to strike *hard* and *conclusively*, at the soonest moment, to destroy hope, and then knock the powder out of the concern.

Let us get the thing into so small that we can work faster than progress is when the rebels had the upper hand all the country to the Gulf, and near its vitals. Let us attack what best remains of the Confederation and all the coast to the Atlantic Sea! On to Atlanta then! and Mobile! On to Richmond through the whole gizzard of the

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Weather—The Revival of Trade—Political Matters—The Coming Election—The Secession Sympathizers in Exile—The Mandeville Expedition—The Metairie Race Riot.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31, 1864.

"Sunny South" is a poetic phrase of equivocality poetic meaning, and I have seen the time when it did not bring to my mind any pleasant images. To dwell under a boiling sun, to be stifled by clouds of dirt and sand pulverized to a degree which is as yet unknown in even the Sahara mill business, to flounder in lagoons, bayous, swamps, and fight mosquitoes and alligators, to encounter the fell giant Yellow Jack in his stronghold—that was being in the "Sunny South." But I have lately come to have an understanding of the better meaning of the phrase. It must have been invented and applied first in winter time. Such winter time as we have had here for the last two weeks! As bright as cheery, as glorious as a poet's dream. With open doors and windows, inhaling the fragrance of flowers and green fields, and listening to the songs of birds, I sit and read accounts of people freezing to death in my Northern home. I can hardly believe in the almanac. But for the vivid remembrance I have of the chattering teeth and shivering frame I carried out of New York harbor only one month ago yesterday, the horrid stories I read in Northern papers of sufferings from cold would impress me as nothing more than recreation candids.

The life and activity seen here on every hand at this time are in strange contrast with the gloom I witnessed in August last. It is true that the success of this Crescent City is still small and comparatively unimportant; but it is not utterly dead, as it was when I was here before. The long rows of capacious store houses are beginning to show here and there the signs of returning life. The ratio of dray may be heard in the streets. The levee exhibits limited quantities of merchandise and of the great staple products which were the seeds of its prosperity in former times, while the shipping in port adds its testimony to the fact of at least a partial revival of commerce. New Orleans is not recovering from the terrible blow dealt her by secession, and with the State and country of which she is the metropolis. She is taking to a new destiny therefore, under the auspices of freedom and American nationality.

The whole country is beginning to understand the fact that Louisiana will be the first reconstructed State. Arkansas and Tennessee also will be restored in time, but they cannot probably come up with her. This is as it should be, for I am persuaded the most thoroughly loyal sentiments and loyal people south of Mason and Dixon's line are to be found among the Union men of this State. Their convictions are deeper, their purposes more fixed, and their principles more intelligent, than I had any conception of when I came here. Bowlegged, long-haired, butternut Unionism parading itself, that I have certainly looked for the same thing in Louisiana, but I have not found it. The Unionism of this section between Unionists and Disunionists,—between lovers of freedom and slavery propagators,—is a radical one. It draws its Loyalty which is based solely upon considerations of expediency and of personal interest, is not the most trustworthy kind of loyalty. Give me that kind which is founded in a love of the old flag, as the emblem of a dear and never-to-be-surrendered nationality, give me loyalty which is the result of sentiments, as well as a matter of deport ment.

I have been here but a short time, but my opportunities for observing have been various, and I have seen and heard surprising things. Walking along Magazine street, on the day of my arrival, I met a gentleman whom I had known before. The long rows of capacious storehouses are beginning to show here and there the signs of returning life. The ratio of dray may be heard in the streets. The levee exhibits limited quantities of merchandise and of the great staple products which were the seeds of its prosperity in former times, while the shipping in port adds its testimony to the fact of at least a partial revival of commerce. New Orleans is not recovering from the terrible blow dealt her by secession, and with the State and country of which she is the metropolis. She is taking to a new destiny therefore, under the auspices of freedom and American nationality.

The whole country is beginning to understand the fact that Louisiana will be the first reconstructed State. Arkansas and Tennessee also will be restored in time, but they cannot probably come up with her. This is as it should be, for I am persuaded the most thoroughly loyal sentiments and loyal people south of Mason and Dixon's line are to be found among the Union men of this State. Their convictions are deeper, their purposes more fixed, and their principles more intelligent, than I had any conception of when I came here. Bowlegged, long-haired, butternut Unionism parading itself, that I have certainly looked for the same thing in Louisiana, but I have not found it. The Unionism of this section between Unionists and Disunionists,—between lovers of freedom and slavery propagators,—is a radical one. It draws its Loyalty which is based solely upon considerations of expediency and of personal interest, is not the most trustworthy kind of loyalty. Give me that kind which is founded in a love of the old flag, as the emblem of a dear and never-to-be-surrendered nationality, give me loyalty which is the result of sentiments, as well as a matter of deport ment.

I have been here but a short time, but my opportunities for observing have been various, and I have seen and heard surprising things. Walking along Magazine street, on the day of my arrival, I met a gentleman whom I had known before. The long rows of capacious store

THE MALDEN MURDERER ARRESTED.

Edward W. Green, the Postmaster of Malden, the Murderer.

[From the Boston Journal, Feb. 6.]

Our readers will doubtless have still fresh on their memories the mysterious circumstances connected with the murder of the young man, Frank E. Converse, the Assistant Cashier of the Malden Bank, about noon on Tuesday, the 15th day of December last, and the great excitement which followed that event, as also the apprehension, examination and acquittal of an innocent party charged with that most atrocious crime.

So secret and cunning was the manner of the crime, and so fruitless were the circumstances of everything on which to hinge even a suspicion, that many had made up their minds that the murderer or murderers could never be discovered; but the old saying—that "murder will out"—has again been providentially proven a truth, and the perpetrator of the horrid crime has not only been arrested, "red handed," as it were, but has confessed his guilt, and served the foundation of the paltry sum of money which he sought to secure by the life of a noble and promising young man, and thereby escaped a doom for guilt of the deepest dye. A most lamentable circumstance of the crime, is that the murderer was a man whose character and position placed him far beyond the popular suspicion of his guilt. We give the details of the discovery of his connection with the murder, for which Calder is now in custody, and the apprehension of the latter, as they were developed at the examination on Saturday, the 30th ult., before Justice Dowling, at his home, in Malden.

The first clue was obtained from the following statement of Mrs. Converse, the mother of the murdered young man, which was given at the time of the murder and has its motive for perpetrating it. The history given below has been gleaned by one of our reporters from the best informed sources:

PROCESS OF DETECTION.

Immediately upon the murder of young Converse being made known at the Calder's office in this city, Detectives Heath and Jones were specially detailed to ferret out the mystery, if possible, while the other attaches of the police force, as well as the whole police force, had their instructions to be governed in regard to the matter—to keep their ears and eyes open—and report anything at headquarters, be it ever so trifling, that might bring to a suspicion as to who was the perpetrator of the horrid deed.

In accordance with these instructions, various rumors of incidents and other matters (some of which were far-fetched, as a matter of course,) were from time to time given in. Days and weeks passed, and the investigations concerning reports almost without a result, when, at length, one, somewhat positively but fruitlessly followed up, and evidently discouraged, the hope of ever discovering the real murderer was almost abandoned. Even then the unsatisfied state of the detectives manifested the determination to persevere in trading out the crime, and who have worked up to its source every hint and rumor, in the non-detection of which they were disposed to abandon further investigation as being only a waste of time. But all were hopeful of a future, and, indeed, the Detectives Heath and Jones, with others at the Chief's office, as well as members of the general force, were in no case to give up the ground-lost. Some of her friends, and soon after Rev. Mr. Kibbe took a fancy to board in the family of Jas. P. Calder, who was also a clerk in the bank, whose residence is at "Stony Hill" in Wilbraham, a mile or two from Jonkaville. He was a young man of genial and pleasant address. Time passed on, and the boarder became quite a favorite with the family, especially with Mr. Streeter's daughter, a pretty girl of 18. By insidiously improving all the opportunities which his close proximity in the household and his holy calling gave him in such number, he quickly gained her affections, and it is probable that Mr. Kibbe's attentions had not a shadow of suspicion as to his integrity. His true character and intentions came out in a striking manner, however, five or six weeks ago.

One pleasant evening the unlatest said that he thought it best to call on Jonkaville and stop during the night. He was accordingly arranged in his presence that the daughter with her brother, a youngster three or four years old, should sleep in the room on one couch, Calder—a bedroom upon the ground floor. Mr. Streeter left about that time to watch with a sick neighbor, and he consented that Mr. Kibbe also took his departure and the house was locked up for the night. About 10 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Streeter retired, as did Calder and the children. The latter was awakened by the opening of the door of the room which he slept with his daughter, and supposing it was his wife, who had gone down stairs for something, he paid no attention to the matter, but soon fell asleep. Some time after he was awakened by the entrance of a man into the room, and, supposing it was Mr. Kibbe, who had come to stop with them

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1864.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT MONDAY.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS.

Passage of our Richmond Prisoners.

LATEST FROM GEN. GRANT'S COMMAND.

Interesting from Other Points.

FROM GRANT'S COMMAND.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE WAR IN WEST VIRGINIA.

FROM OHIO AND BELOW.

FROM GENERAL BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

FROM ST. PAUL.

OUR RICHMOND PRISONERS.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

THE WAR IN EAST TENNESSEE.

The Situation at Knoxville and Vicinity.

THE WAR IN THE GULF STATES.

A Refugees Account of the War in Mississippi and Alabama.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

THE TERRITORIES.

THE ARMORED GUNBOAT QUESTION.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Chicago Tribune.

...icago Tribune.

...RSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1864.

PROSPECTUS. 1864.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

...LY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

DEVOTED TO

...s, Politics, Agricult... and Literature.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

...ssues TRIBUNE, while fearless in the ...ession of its opinions and patriotic in its ...se, aims at being a first class newspaper. It ...s more special dispatches from all parts, ...ore and better corps of special corres... than any paper East or West. Its com... is superior to any competitor, ...ch the news before the people of the north... several days in advance of the seaboard pa...

...ments of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE em...

...COMPLETE CURRENT HISTORY OF THE ...ress of the War, with the general ...ews of the day.

...CHOICE TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES AND ...latest News from all parts, down to the ...r of going to press.

...PROCEEDINGS OF MEETINGS, WESTERN POLITICAL ...pinions, Agricultural, Educational, or ...Miscellaneous.

...PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS AND STATE ...Legislatures, important Speeches and Discus...

...THE WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKETS ...is prepared expressly for its columns with ...e utmost care and embraces quotations of ...very article in the Merchant, Farmer, Drover, ...Dairyman or Housekeeper, to convey passen... intelligence to and quoted in a newspaper. The ...TRIBUNE stands confessedly at the head of ...the Western press as a commercial paper.

...CONTAINS ORIGINAL PREPARED AGRICULTURAL articles by "Rural," and other ...able writers on the Farm and Garden.

...POETRY, TALES, LITERARY GEMS AND GOSSIP, ...Sermons and pleasant miscellany.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

...ese will be no deviation from these rates:

...Single subscribers (6 months $1.50).....$2.00
...Ten Copies of 6 months.....15.00
...Ten " " 3 " 8.00
...Ten " " 1 " 3.00
...Twenty, single subscribers.....5.00
...Twenty for 6 months.....8.00
...Twenty " 3 " 4.00
...Twenty " 1 " 2.00
...Thirty for one year.....30.00
...Six months.....8.00
...Three months.....4.00

...Additional names for clubs must be made at ours ...at the same rates as may at any time ...ceive, after a club has been raised.

PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.

...A club of 18 copies to one address, with $18, a ...copy of the Weekly.

...A club of 25 copies to one address, with $25, a ...copy of the Weekly.

...A club of 40 copies to one address, with $40, a ...copy of the Tri-Weekly TRIBUNE one year.

...A club of 50 copies to one address, with $50, a ...copy of the Tri-Weekly TRIBUNE one year.

...Money by Draft, Express, or in Registered ...ers, may be sent at our risk. Address

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

...y, Marshall & Co.'s Tannery Burned—Loss $35,000.

...ire, about dimensions to its result, broke out a ...before 11 o'clock last night, in the large ...ning owned and occupied as a tannery by ...y, Marshall & Co. The building was two ...ies that in length by forty feet in width and three ...ies high, built partially of brick, and was ...y nearly full of leather, hides and material ...making. It was situated on the east bank of ...th Branch, just north of Chicago avenue, ...was enclosed between the river and the ...th Branch canal. The fire was first seen about ...ock, by the night watch, who was then ...ing at the time and the distance from the en... the building was to a blaze from end ...d before the steamers began to play. In the ...ime the flames had communicated to the ...dence was rung for the fourth district, and ...gines all went over into the West Division. ...ing to Belated street, became entangled ...the bridge, and were thus prevented from ...ing the scene of conflagration in time to ...k Chicago avenue, commonly known as ...Pave." Here they found themselves obliged ...the river, and had to make a detour to the ...ough one or two of the hose carts ven... to ford the ice, though the water ...ames were such mingle interesting ...on the material, and the ignited pieces ...ing carried southeasterly by the wind, ...ing shingles in that direction in immi... danger, but made it rather perilous to pass ...with the engines. At last they arrived; ...drew to the water's edge, holes were ...d in the ice, and the water began to play ...ames checked their efforts. The vast mass ...terial there collected furnished only too ...ch fuel for a conflagration on a grand ...e, the flames were lashed by the wind into ...ghest fury. Fortunately there were no other ...ings immediately to leeward, or no power ...ld have checked them; they would all have ...ed to one common ruin. Nothing can ...ceed the fury of the flames—the spark of ...ibility—the fact that in the face of an ...ensive effort to check its ravages, the firemen ...ed on; still the powerful volumes of water ...blazing mass and over and ...their fiercest might through the lurid glare, to ...on in hand they seemed to mock the ...ts to cut away. But though they could not ...ate destruction of the building they ...ently useful in combatting the shower ...ch fell upon the surrounding buildings, ...ch one humidifier within half a mile of their ...ity to make their path. The fire had ...ached the fifth floor, and had subsided in a ...ly inconsiderable degree at midnight, ...the morning was far advanced before the ...ers ceased to play.

...Nothing in a tanning way, nothing remains ...ding but the smoking houses, and that is ...worthless for future use. The stock on ...not be ascertained, but it is known to ...very large, and the establishment had to ...ent to keep it filled to the brim. But the ...ed loss is about $35,000; the stock ...ng were both insured, but not to the full ...

...ause of the fire is a mystery, and will pro... remain so, though there is some ...for believing it to have been the work of ...ary. The flames first broke out in the ...ern end of the building, where the engine ...and there was neither fire nor light in that ...of the building, the whole being heated by ...It is believed that no one belonging to the ...ment was near at the time the fire broke out, ...the bustle and confusion incident to the ...it impossible to obtain any precise in...

...OF THE NORTH-WESTERN SANI... COMMISSION.—We have received ...s of this patriotic and charitable organi... for the last four months of the year 1863, ...ge the published Reports of the Com... for January, 1864. The report is very ...ly made out, and contains much that is ...ing and valuable information. The total ...ry receipts for these four months ...$38,000, which includes the expenditures of ...ern Fair; its expenditures for the ...ame $27,497 39, of which $23,511 42 ...ed to the Commission has received ...from the various Aid Societies, ...Chicago, Peoria, Rockford, Gale... Louisville, Libby Prison, ...Aberdeen, Kansas Neutrals, St. Louis, ...Camp Butler, Springfield, Chatta... Cairo. The whole number of ...ed by the Commission during the four ...s of the terms of their receipts and ...ts, is 1,100. Of this number 1,000 were ...ed, and every article has been ...ed. Boxes at Camp Butler, and the source ...ey were sent, are constantly receiving ...ts from the Soldiers' Home at Chicago, ...ch the Commission invite the most ...ul attention. The Commission, which ...ed in January last with a capital of ...ollars, and whose agents are open to in... and visitation at all times, is entitled to ...ence and confidence of the loyal people ...ountry, and we trust will receive their ...ous support.

...A report is to be made every two months.

...Insurrection.—The man who ...ed to murder Mr. Lincoln on Sunday after... by drowning himself at Lake Forest, ...ed himself. A railroad baggage ...ed his pocket book, and by its ...ents was found to be a member of the Michigan Con... where it had been for some time. His name was C. T. Chan... He had been found a private guard ...n, at the church of Clement, district ...Parish of Lower Point aux Chenes, ...ion, a magistrate in that ...was directed against one ...ssons and myself, and called for ...st of a dozen of his guards who refused ...ey would not fire upon a shoemaker, as the ...ade was known to be, but would fire ...ers who were in charge of the Convent, ...ing the Sisters.

Illinois.

...ixth regiment Illinois veterans arrived ...ity on the 15th, under the command ...Colonel Col. Post. It was re... Warren, Henderson, McDon... Niles and Macquin... ...ents at his residence in this State ...ion. On the 16th inst. Mr. ...Railroad, fell from the ...train was at Jamestown ...ce of Catchester, McDon... ...ty. The report of the returned sol... the welcome of their friends from the War Depart... ...ble Union citizens. ...ed by the Old Guard, Colonel Wentworth, Indiana, to the ...Ohio, now under the com... Colonel Hobart.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Feb. 16, 1864.

Guerillas in Missouri were in the vicinity of Charleston yesterday. The party made their appearance near that town, and a party of State militia were sent out to drive them off. This force divided into squads and scoured the country thoroughly. One party went to a house and made some inquiries about guerillas. As they entered they were fired upon and one of their number killed. They being reinforced returned to the same place. The guerillas were in ambush, and fired upon them again, killing one more of the State militia and wounding six. This was late in the evening, and their numbers could not be ascertained, nor their location, so the squad waited for daylight, but when that arrived the guerillas were gone.

Late information from below has it that the cavalry expedition under W. Lacey Smith having been delayed, awaiting the arrival of Waring's division of cavalry from the North, started from Memphis on the 11th for Columbus. They camped the first night at Holly Springs, and will probably next be heard from through rebel sources concerning where near the trials of the Confederacy. The entire line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad was evacuated by our forces on Saturday, having been held for the past two weeks merely to give Gen. Smith's expedition a good start.

Gen. Sherman's headquarters are reported to have been at Jackson, Miss., on the 7th. He was since heard from at Brandon.

R. M. Jennings, formerly of Marietta, Ohio, late Assistant Postmaster here, died yesterday morning.

Wm. F. Crow, a Mississippi refugee from Bala county, where he has a family residing, was severely hurt yesterday by a falling piece of timber on the steamer Jennie Hopkins. His skull was fractured.

Our charter election passed off yesterday very quietly from the fact that Gen. Ried peremptorily closed all liquor saloons in the city and put on extra patrols to see that they were kept closed. The result of the vote was as follows:

Hahner, the citizen's candidate, was elected over Taylor, the present incumbent, by twenty-five majority—the vote being: Taylor, 325; Baker, 300. Political differences were incontinently sunk before local interests. Hence, the election presents no just political test.

The 15th Wisconsin regiment, 400 strong, Col. W. T. Lyon, re-enlisted as veterans, arrived this morning on the steamer Monsoon, from Nashville, en route for Wisconsin, on furlough. It has lately been stationed at Fort Henry, Heiman and Donelson. Latterly at a point opposite Nashville.

FROM ST. PAUL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Feb. 16, 1864.

The reception of the 1st Minnesota regiment, which took place yesterday, was a splendid affair. A boundless feast was provided by the ladies at the Athenæum.

The regiment was formally welcomed home by the Gov and Mayor, and numerous toasts and responses were given.

In a speech made by Gen. Sibley he said he had last night forwarded the request of Col. Colvill to proper military authority, asking to allow his regiment, the Sixth, to take the place of the First, in the Army of the Potomac.

Resolutions have been introduced in the Senate calling upon our Congressional delegation to endeavor to secure a reconsideration of the order for the 2d cavalry to go to New Orleans.

The grand jury has been so counseled as to allow the shooting of prairie chickens and grouse all the year around. This will be great relief to hunters.

Letters to friends from Sibley say the cavalry expedition under W. Lacey Smith having been delayed, awaiting the arrival of Waring's division of cavalry from the North, started from Memphis on the 11th for Columbus. They camped the first night at Holly Springs, and will probably next be heard from through rebel sources concerning where near the trials of the Confederacy. The entire line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad was evacuated by our forces on Saturday, having been held for the past two weeks merely to give Gen. Smith's expedition a good start.

Gen. Sherman's headquarters are reported to have been at Jackson, Miss., on the 7th. He was since heard from at Brandon.

R. M. Jennings, formerly of Marietta, Ohio, late Assistant Postmaster here, died yesterday morning.

Wm. F. Crow, a Mississippi refugee from Bala county, where he has a family residing, was severely hurt yesterday by a falling piece of timber on the steamer Jennie Hopkins. His skull was fractured.

Our charter election passed off yesterday very quietly from the fact that Gen. Ried peremptorily closed all liquor saloons in the city and put on extra patrols to see that they were kept closed. The result of the vote was as follows:

Hahner, the citizen's candidate, was elected over Taylor, the present incumbent, by twenty-five majority—the vote being: Taylor, 325; Baker, 300. Political differences were incontinently sunk before local interests. Hence, the election presents no just political test.

The 15th Wisconsin regiment, 400 strong, Col. W. T. Lyon, re-enlisted as veterans, arrived this morning on the steamer Monsoon, from Nashville, en route for Wisconsin, on furlough. It has lately been stationed at Fort Henry, Heiman and Donelson. Latterly at a point opposite Nashville.

THE WAR IN WEST VIRGINIA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16.

The following is a tr... ...ch, ... capture of Gen. Scammon ... ...ch, as related by the pilot, mate and engineer of the steamer Levi, they being the only ones awake at the time. The boat was fastened to the shore at Red House, and the sentinels for rebel scouts, without a sentinel on board or on land. Gen. Scammon, three officers, twenty-three soldiers, a howitzer and twenty-three muskets, and crew and passengers of some thirty more, in all some sixty able-bodied men, were captured by thirteen guerillas with revolvers. All but the above named officers were fast asleep and were secured in their berths. The officers then ordered the pilot to run over to the opposite shore, where they were joined by about thirty more, and after releasing the crew and paroling the soldiers, they burned the boat and left, taking with them the General and his officers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—A special dispatch to the *Herald*, dated Headquarters Department of Western Virginia, yesterday, has the following:

A portion of the guerilla party that stopped the train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and robbed the passengers, were overtaken and captured a few hours after the robbery was committed. From the best information it does not seem that they murdered over thirty-eight. We got ten of them prisoners. Our cavalry band was still on the hunt. They consist of some of the chivalry and rebel sympathizing Baltimoreans.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Feb. 16, 1864.

Guerillas in Missouri were in the vicinity of Charleston yesterday. The party made their appearance near that town, and a party of State militia were sent out to drive them off. This force divided into squads and scoured the country thoroughly. One party went to a house and made some inquiries about guerillas. As they entered they were fired upon and one of their number killed. They being reinforced returned to the same place. The guerillas were in ambush, and fired upon them again, killing one more of the State militia and wounding six. This was late in the evening, and their numbers could not be ascertained, nor their location, so the squad waited for daylight, but when that arrived the guerillas were gone.

Late information from below has it that the cavalry expedition under W. Lacey Smith having been delayed, awaiting the arrival of Waring's division of cavalry from the North, started from Memphis on the 11th for Columbus. They camped the first night at Holly Springs, and will probably next be heard from through rebel sources concerning where near the trials of the Confederacy. The entire line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad was evacuated by our forces on Saturday, having been held for the past two weeks merely to give Gen. Smith's expedition a good start.

Gen. Sherman's headquarters are reported to have been at Jackson, Miss., on the 7th. He was since heard from at Brandon.

R. M. Jennings, formerly of Marietta, Ohio, late Assistant Postmaster here, died yesterday morning.

Wm. F. Crow, a Mississippi refugee from Bala county, where he has a family residing, was severely hurt yesterday by a falling piece of timber on the steamer Jennie Hopkins. His skull was fractured.

Our charter election passed off yesterday very quietly from the fact that Gen. Ried peremptorily closed all liquor saloons in the city and put on extra patrols to see that they were kept closed. The result of the vote was as follows:

Hahner, the citizen's candidate, was elected over Taylor, the present incumbent, by twenty-five majority—the vote being: Taylor, 325; Baker, 300. Political differences were incontinently sunk before local interests. Hence, the election presents no just political test.

The 15th Wisconsin regiment, 400 strong, Col. W. T. Lyon, re-enlisted as veterans, arrived this morning on the steamer Monsoon, from Nashville, en route for Wisconsin, on furlough. It has lately been stationed at Fort Henry, Heiman and Donelson. Latterly at a point opposite Nashville.

TREADWELL.

His Arrest at Mansfield, Ohio—Interesting Details of the Swindle.

[From the Adrian Expositor.]

The arrest of William W. Treadwell, the Cashier of the Peoples' Bank of Hudson, whose large, deliberately planned and cool robbery of his depositors and of various Banks, has excited so great interest in this county, naturally awakened the greatest interest throughout the community. When the news first reached this city Thursday morning it was deemed too good to be true. The probabilities of his successful demonstration were discussed at length but people finally settled down into the conclusion that all the known facts warranted the belief that there was no mistake in the matter. The conclusion turned out to be correct.

In the afternoon quite a small multitude of Lenawee County folk, slightly interested from a pecuniary point of view, left this city in the train for Toledo, including Sheriff Hough, with warrants both for two criminal complaints, W. H. Webb, W. H. Stone, N. H. Welcher, of Hudson, and quite a number of others from that town, all of whom had been more or less victimized by the swindle. The father of the accused was also on the train, weighed down with the disgrace of his son and the prospective loss of the earnings of a life-time.

The party proceeded to Toledo, where a halt of two or three hours became necessary to connect with the outward bound train. Here the party found Detective Officer W. H. Sullivan, of Detroit, with Mr. A. G. Boynton, a lawyer of that city, who were also anxious to see the absconding Cashier, on behalf of the Detroit victims of the robbery. Another officer had gone on to Columbus—at least it was so reported—with a requisition from Gov. Blair on Gov. Brough for the delivery of Treadwell to Officer Sullivan. Each party was evidently anxious to have possession of the prisoner, and it became at once an interesting question as to which was likely to succeed. The result proved the Lenawee crowd a match for the boasted shrewdness of the Detroiters.

The train finally started with all on board, and about 8 o'clock last evening reached Mansfield. Detective from Detroit streaked it for the jail. Sheriff from Lenawee, being posted, made for the Court House, into which he bolted, blowing like a porpoise. The case was still on. Two lawyers had been engaged, and were talking against time in a presentation of law and fact which was elaborate, if not able and learned. It took but a moment to bring the new comers into the case. Treadwell recognised and shook hands with the Sheriff, declared that he was glad to see him, and wanted to come back with him. His counsel acquiesced, and the Court was applied to for an order, under the law before spoken of, to deliver Treadwell up to the Sheriff of Lenawee county, then present. A the application was not resisted, it was granted.

This had hardly been completed, when Detroit made her appearance in the shape of Officer Sullivan and his lawyer, who informed the court that he had a requisition for the prisoner, and insisted that that should be respected in preference to anything else. The court, however, remarked that the order under the statute was just as proper, and that this removal to Michigan jurisdiction would enable any one in the State to get justice done, so far as it was possible. He, therefore, declined to change or modify the order, and Lenawee "took the persimmons."

Treadwell was then taken back to the hotel in charge of Sheriff Hough, where the whole delegation from this county were not long in renewing interrupted acquaintance. The meeting with the prisoner and his father is described as affecting. Both seemed quite cast down by their feelings and wept freely. Treadwell was searched, but only some nine dollars were found upon him. A satchel which he had with him was examined, but contained nothing. His wife, who was with him, was subjected to no search. She had nothing, but nothing more was found. His father-in-law, who is bullethead by the telegraph as having escaped with the money, was at home yesterday morning about his customary business.

The prisoner and his escort left Mansfield yesterday morning, and arrived here at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, as we announced, and was immediately taken to jail, where he remains for the present.

Knowing the public curiosity to ascertain the facts of his flight and subsequent adventures, we visited him at the jail last evening for the purpose of obtaining a correct statement, which he freely gave us as it now stands, so far as affects the merits of his case until now stands.

He left Hudson, as all know, between two and three o'clock on the morning of January 21st, by the night express train for Detroit, made connection at the Grand Trunk Junction and took the cars for Port Huron. He thinks he bought his ticket on the cars, but is not certain. At Port Sarnia, on the Canada side of St. Clair River, opposite Port Huron, he purchased a ticket for London, on the Great Western railway.

Here was his first mistake, as he did not wish to go there at all. He says that when he landed on the Canada side, the facts of his situation dashed upon his mind in a manner appalling and overwhelming. He says that he was leaving home and friends, reputation and country, and was now among strangers in a foreign land and exultation. He said he would have given anything to have been placed back in Hudson once more.

Treadwell had not gone far on the cars before he discovered his mistake, but it was too late to remedy it. He happened, however, to meet in the occupant of a seat next to him, a young man who had a ticket to Toronto, but who got off to branch off at Strathroy. This ticket he purchased for half a dollar, and went on to Toronto, passed directly through, and took the care that night at Port Hope, a small but enterprising town on Lake Ontario, some sixty-three miles beyond Toronto. This was the night of his first day's absence from home.

He remained in Port Hope four days, putting up at the hotel, walking about the town, and generally, evidently undecided what to do. Here, about the third day after his flight, he first saw himself gazetted in the newspapers. He says that he first saw a paragraph announcing that "Mr. Treadway, of the People's Bank of Michigan, had absconded with some $60,000 in funds," and adding some comments on the curious name by which he was announced.

On the 26th of January, he went to a small town called Bimsby, north of Port Hope about fifty miles, on a short branch road that comes into the Grand Trunk. He then went to Toronto, where he stayed over night, and the next day he went to Paris, where the Grand Trunk crosses the Great Western going to Buffalo, where he remained over night. The next day he went down the Great Western to Susquehanna Bridge, where he again remained over night. The next day he crossed to the American side, took dinner at a small hotel, was interested in discovering the name of a Hudson friend on the register, and then was either too near light in that hotel building, the whole being heated by it. He believed that no one belonging to the house was aware of the time the fire broke out. The scene and confusion incident to the fire made it impossible to obtain any precise information.

He then went to Salamanca, on the New York and Erie Road, where he connected with a train to one of the Chautauque Atlantic and Great Western Road, on which he came as far as Akron, Ohio, where he remained for a day or two, and then went to Cleveland, a small station on the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Road, where he connected with a train for Mansfield, which place he reached last Saturday afternoon, Feb. 6th, four days ago. He put up at a hotel and managed to get word to his wife, who was at her father's residence, a few miles down the railroad to Sandusky. She visited him, as did also her father, and arrangements were made by them to go to Cleveland.

On Thursday morning, Feb. 11th, they took the cars at this hotel for the latter city, and while in it he was arrested through the exertions of Mr. Keech, who happened to meet him that morning and instantly recognized him. Mr. Keech was at once surprised at seeing him, as he did not suppose he was in this part of the country, but promptly took the steps to secure his detention. The rest we have already narrated.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

Two Cars Run off a Bridge One Hundred and Twenty-five feet high.

[From the Toronto Globe, February 15.]

One of the most frightful railway accidents it has been our duty to record for a length of time, occurred yesterday morning on the Grand Trunk Railway, resulting in the instant death of three persons, employes on the road. The following are the particulars of the affair: The Grand Trunk Railway, a short distance west of the Gravelly Bay bridge, crosses over the river Credit by one of the largest bridges on the road. It is one of the highest—if not the very highest—on the line of the road, it being no less than 125 feet from the surface of the river to the floor of the bridge. The river at this point is never very low, being at this season of the year not more than two or three feet in depth, and almost completely frozen over. About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, as No. 16 freight train, from Sarnia, was approaching this bridge, it was noticed by those on the train that an axletree of one of the rear cars was broken. The engine driver on being notified of the fact, at once whistled "brakes down," but owing to the ice on the track, and the train being on the down grade, the train could not be stopped as quickly as under ordinary circumstances. All the time the defect in the axletree was discovered, the train was within about 200 yards of the bridge and going at the ordinary rate of speed. The persons on the train did all in their power to stop it. All their efforts, however, were unavailing, as the train still kept moving, and in a few moments more was on the bridge. The engine, the tender and a number of the cars passed onward in safety but just as the last two cars came upon the bridge, the coupling of the forward one broke, leaving these cars on the platform of the train and two brakemen. Immediately on the parting of the train the last two cars left the track, dashed through the side rail of the bridge, took an awful leap into the air, and fell, with a fearful crash, into the river beneath, a distance of 125 feet. They were, of course, smashed to stones, and the three unfortunate men were mangled in such a horrible manner as to be scarcely distinguishable as human beings. The arms, legs, bodies, heads, and legs were all crushed and crushed into one sickening, awful mass of mangled, pulled flesh and bone. The scene of the unfortunate conductor could, at first, anywhere be found, but after searching awhile his body was found, with the exception of his head and brain, all that now remained of him were picked up and gathered together. There can be no doubt that the accident resulted from the axletree, as all that portion of the train before the breakage or parted safely over the bridge, the bridge was not very much injured by the affair, only a few of the rails and the portion of the side rail through which the cars ran having been damaged.

Trowsdell was then taken back to the hotel in charge of Sheriff Hough, where the whole delegation from this county were not long in renewing interrupted acquaintance. The meeting with the prisoner and his father is described as affecting. Both seemed quite cast down by their feelings and wept freely. Treadwell was searched, but only some nine dollars were found upon him. A satchel which he had with him was examined, but contained nothing. His wife, who was with him, was subjected to no search. She had nothing, but nothing more was found. His father-in-law, who is bullethead by the telegraph as having escaped with the money, was at home yesterday morning about his customary business.

The prisoner and his escort left Mansfield yesterday morning, and arrived here at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, as we announced, and was immediately taken to jail, where he remains for the present.

Knowing the public curiosity to ascertain the facts of his flight and subsequent adventures, we visited him at the jail last evening for the purpose of obtaining a correct statement, which he freely gave us as it now stands affects the merits of his case until now stands.

He left Hudson, as all know, between two and three o'clock on the morning of January 21st, by the night express train for Detroit, made connection at the Grand Trunk Junction and took the cars for Port Huron. He thinks he bought his ticket on the cars, but is not certain. At Port Sarnia, on the Canada side of St. Clair River, opposite Port Huron, he purchased a ticket for London, on the Great Western railway.

Here was his first mistake, as he did not wish to go there at all. He says that when he landed on the Canada side, the facts of his situation dashed upon his mind in a manner appalling and overwhelming. He says that he was leaving home and friends, reputation and country, and was now among strangers in a foreign land and exultation. He said he would have given anything to have been placed back in Hudson once more.

Treadwell had not gone far on the cars before he discovered his mistake, but it was too late to remedy it. He happened, however, to meet in the occupant of a seat next to him, a young man who had a ticket to Toronto, but who got off to branch off at Strathroy. This ticket he purchased for half a dollar, and went on to Toronto, passed directly through, and took the care that night at Port Hope, a small but enterprising town on Lake Ontario, some sixty-three miles beyond Toronto. This was the night of his first day's absence from home.

He remained in Port Hope four days, putting up at the hotel, walking about the town, and generally, evidently undecided what to do. Here, about the third day after his flight, he first saw himself gazetted in the newspapers. He says that he first saw a paragraph announcing that "Mr. Treadway, of the People's Bank of Michigan, had absconded with some $60,000 in funds," and adding some comments on the curious name by which he was announced.

On the 26th of January, he went to a small town called Bimsby, north of Port Hope about fifty miles, on a short branch road that comes into the Grand Trunk. He then went to Toronto, where he stayed over night, and the next day he went to Paris, where the Grand Trunk crosses the Great Western going to Buffalo, where he remained over night. The next day he went down the Great Western to Susquehanna Bridge, where he again remained over night. The next day he crossed to the American side, took dinner at a small hotel, was interested in discovering the name of a Hudson friend on the register, and then was either too near light in that hotel building, the whole being heated by it. He believed that no one belonging to the house was aware of the time the fire broke out. The scene and confusion incident to the fire made it impossible to obtain any precise information.

He then went to Salamanca, on the New York and Erie Road, where he connected with a train to one of the Chautauque Atlantic and Great Western Road, on which he came as far as Akron, Ohio, where he remained for a day or two, and then went to Cleveland, a small station on the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Road, where he connected with a train for Mansfield, which place he reached last Saturday afternoon, Feb. 6th, four days ago. He put up at a hotel and managed to get word to his wife, who was at her father's residence, a few miles down the railroad to Sandusky. She visited him, as did also her father, and arrangements were made by them to go to Cleveland.

On Thursday morning, Feb. 11th, they took the cars at this hotel for the latter city, and while in it he was arrested through the exertions of Mr. Keech, who happened to meet him that morning and instantly recognized him. Mr. Keech was at once surprised at seeing him, as he did not suppose he was in this part of the country, but promptly took the steps to secure his detention. The rest we have already narrated.

THE WHISKY TRADE.

Review of the Progress of Manufacturing Highwines in the United States.

The agitation with regard to taxing Highwines or Whisky by the Congress of the United States, has led to considerable inquiry by the people as to the extent of the trade in spirits, the amount manufactured and consumed, and the revenue to be derived therefrom. According to the Census Reports, we find that in 1850 there were manufactured in the United States 23,740,000 gallons of Highwines, and that in 1860 it had increased to 86,076,891 gallons—an increase within ten years of nearly one hundred per cent. In 1850 there were 1,132 distilleries in operation in the United States, and 1,613 persons employed; while in 1860 the number of distilleries in operation at that date, except in connection with breweries, which are solely engaged in the manufacture of ale and porter, were 1,138, employing 2,257 persons.

The value of the spirituous liquors manufactured in 1850 was $24,324,776. The Western and Middle States were the largest producers, the former yielding nearly forty-five, and the latter thirty-seven, millions of gallons of Whisky, Highwines and Alcohol, the aggregate value of each section being about eleven millions of dollars.

The following table shows the amount manufactured in each State of the Union during the years 1850 and 1860, with the number of distilleries in operation in the latter year.

HIGHWINES MANUFACTURED IN THE UNITED STATES.

	1850. No. of Distillers.	Gal.	1860. No. of Distillers.	Gal. in 1860.
New York	208	11,000,000	97	11,000,000
Pennsylvania	192	11,000,000	97	11,000,000
Ohio	181	10,000,000	97	10,000,000
Kentucky	181	10,000,000	97	10,000,000
Indiana	181	10,000,000	97	10,000,000
Illinois	181	10,000,000	97	10,000,000
Maryland	181	10,000,000	97	10,000,000
Missouri	181	10,000,000	97	10,000,000
Virginia	181	10,000,000	97	10,000,000
Tennessee	181	10,000,000	97	10,000,000
California	181	10,000,000	97	10,000,000
Michigan	181	10,000,000	97	10,000,000
Wisconsin	181	10,000,000	97	10,000,000
Iowa	181	10,000,000	97	10,000,000
Minnesota	181	10,000,000	97	10,000,000
North Carolina	181	10,000,000	97	10,000,000
Georgia	181	10,000,000	97	10,000,000
Alabama	181	10,000,000	97	10,000,000
Mississippi	181	10,000,000	97	10,000,000
Louisiana	181	10,000,000	97	10,000,000
Texas	181	10,000,000	97	10,000,000
New Mexico	181	10,000,000	97	10,000,000
Utah	181	10,000,000	97	10,000,000
Nebraska	181	10,000,000	97	10,000,000
Total	1,132	86,076,891	1,138	86,076,891

From the above table it will be seen that the State of Illinois produces more Highwines, in proportion to the number of distilleries, than any other State. For instance, Ohio has 181 distilleries; producing less than Illinois with 41 distilleries; while Pennsylvania has 192 distilleries, producing only about one-half the amount manufactured in this State. In none of the Southern States the establishments must be very small—as, for instance, in North Carolina, where there are 106 distilleries, producing only 180,000 gallons in the year 1860. In this region we understand every farmer has a "still" for his own use and consumption.

It is also a noticeable fact, in connection with the above table, that in the slave States, particularly in the cotton growing and cane States, the consumption of Highwines is less in 1860 than in 1850, and these States were up to the breaking out of the rebellion, every year becoming more and more dependent on the Northern States for their supply of whisky, as indeed they were for almost every other article of consumption.

The following table shows the increase which took place in the price of spirits at the South as soon as the rebellion broke out, and before even breadstuffs or any of the necessaries of life had become enhanced in value to any great extent. The rebellion was aimed at the negro alike by the spirit of anarchy and Highwines, and when the supply of the latter fell off there was much lamentation:

	1860.	1861.
Baltimore	25 cts.	50 cts.
Richmond	25 "	50 "
Petersburg	25 "	50 "
Norfolk	25 "	50 "
Wilmington	25 "	50 "
Charleston	25 "	50 "
Savannah	25 "	50 "
Mobile	25 "	50 "
New Orleans	25 "	50 "
Galveston	25 "	50 "

Distillers in this city have been actively engaged in manufacturing Highwines during the past season, and while in it he was arrested through the exertions of Mr. Keech, who happened to meet him that morning and instantly recognized him. Mr. Keech was at once surprised at seeing him, as he did not suppose he was in this part of the country, but promptly took the steps to secure his detention. The rest we have already narrated.

Knowing the public curiosity to ascertain the facts of his flight and subsequent adventures, we visited him at the jail last evening for the purpose of obtaining a correct statement, which he freely gave us as it now stands affects the merits of his case until now stands.

He left Hudson, as all know, between two and three o'clock on the morning of January 21st, by the night express train for Detroit, made connection at the Grand Trunk Junction and took the cars for Port Huron. He thinks he bought his ticket on the cars, but is not certain. At Port Sarnia, on the Canada side of St. Clair River, opposite Port Huron, he purchased a ticket for London, on the Great Western railway.

Here was his first mistake, as he did not wish to go there at all. He says that when he landed on the Canada side, the facts of his situation dashed upon his mind in a manner appalling and overwhelming. He says that he was leaving home and friends, reputation and country, and was now among strangers in a foreign land and exultation. He said he would have given anything to have been placed back in Hudson once more.

Treadwell had not gone far on the cars before he discovered his mistake, but it was too late to remedy it. He happened, however, to meet in the occupant of a seat next to him, a young man who had a ticket to Toronto, but who got off to branch off at Strathroy. This ticket he purchased for half a dollar, and went on to Toronto, passed directly through, and took the care that night at Port Hope, a small but enterprising town on Lake Ontario, some sixty-three miles beyond Toronto. This was the night of his first day's absence from home.

He remained in Port Hope four days, putting up at the hotel, walking about the town, and generally, evidently undecided what to do. Here, about the third day after his flight, he first saw himself gazetted in the newspapers. He says that he first saw a paragraph announcing that "Mr. Treadway, of the People's Bank of Michigan, had absconded with some $60,000 in funds," and adding some comments on the curious name by which he was announced.

On the 26th of January, he went to a small town called Bimsby, north of Port Hope about fifty miles, on a short branch road that comes into the Grand Trunk. He then went to Toronto, where he stayed over night, and the next day he went to Paris, where the Grand Trunk crosses the Great Western going to Buffalo, where he remained over night. The next day he went down the Great Western to Susquehanna Bridge, where he again remained over night. The next day he crossed to the American side, took dinner at a small hotel, was interested in discovering the name of a Hudson friend on the register, and then was either too near light in that hotel building, the whole being heated by it. He believed that no one belonging to the house was aware of the time the fire broke out. The scene and confusion incident to the fire made it impossible to obtain any precise information.

He then went to Salamanca, on the New York and Erie Road, where he connected with a train to one of the Chautauque Atlantic and Great Western Road, on which he came as far as Akron, Ohio, where he remained for a day or two, and then went to Cleveland, a small station on the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Road, where he connected with a train for Mansfield, which place he reached last Saturday afternoon, Feb. 6th, four days ago. He put up at a hotel and managed to get word to his wife, who was at her father's residence, a few miles down the railroad to Sandusky. She visited him, as did also her father, and arrangements were made by them to go to Cleveland.

On Thursday morning, Feb. 11th, they took the cars at this hotel for the latter city, and while in it he was arrested through the exertions of Mr. Keech, who happened to meet him that morning and instantly recognized him. Mr. Keech was at once surprised at seeing him, as he did not suppose he was in this part of the country, but promptly took the steps to secure his detention. The rest we have already narrated.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

Two Cars Run off a Bridge One Hundred and Twenty-five feet high.

[From the Toronto Globe, February 15.]

One of the most frightful railway accidents it has been our duty to record for a length of time, occurred yesterday morning on the Grand Trunk Railway, resulting in the instant death of three persons, employes on the road. The following are the particulars of the affair: The Grand Trunk Railway, a short distance west of the Gravelly Bay bridge, crosses over the river Credit by one of the largest bridges on the road. It is one of the highest—if not the very highest—on the line of the road, it being no less than 125 feet from the surface of the river to the floor of the bridge. The river at this point is never very low, being at this season of the year not more than two or three feet in depth, and almost completely frozen over. About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, as No. 16 freight train, from Sarnia, was approaching this bridge, it was noticed by those on the train that an axletree of one of the rear cars was broken. The engine driver on being notified of the fact, at once whistled "brakes down," but owing to the ice on the track, and the train being on the down grade, the train could not be stopped as quickly as under ordinary circumstances. All the time the defect in the axletree was discovered, the train was within about 200 yards of the bridge and going at the ordinary rate of speed. The persons on the train did all in their power to stop it. All their efforts, however, were unavailing, as the train still kept moving, and in a few moments more was on the bridge. The engine, the tender and a number of the cars passed onward in safety but just as the last two cars came upon the bridge, the coupling of the forward one broke, leaving these cars on the platform of the train and two brakemen. Immediately on the parting of the train the last two cars left the track, dashed through the side rail of the bridge, took an awful leap into the air, and fell, with a fearful crash, into the river beneath, a distance of 125 feet. They were, of course, smashed to stones, and the three unfortunate men were mangled in such a horrible man

EASTMAN '11.